Cheap Bulbs

25 per cent off regular price for one week. Daffodils and Narcissus, 75c. per 100; Tulips, $1.50 per 100; Crocus, 35c. per 100; Iris, 75c., etc.

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,
33 Fort St.
Store Phone 918. Nursery Phone 285.

The Daily Colonist.

$6.50 Per Ton Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government Street - 'Phone 83

VOL. XCI., NO. 2. VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Sensible Xmas Gifts



Silverware



Nothing adds more to the satisfaction of the ambitious housekeeper than to see her collection of Silverware increase in quantity and beauty. Here you will find a superb line of holiday offerings, as Tea Sets, Bake Dishes, Entree Dishes, Soup Tureens, Cream and Sugar Sets, Toast Racks, Marmalade Dishes, etc., etc.

OAK GOODS

These new goods add so much to the elegance of the table appointments as the new designs are extremely artistic. Salad Bowls, Butter Dishes, Biscuit Jars, Oak Trays, Liquor Sets, Smokers' Sets, etc., etc. Prices as low as $2.75.

A visit to this store will amply repay you. Anything you may select will be laid aside for you.

STORE REMAINS OPEN EVENINGS.

Challoner & Mitchell

Saturday's Bargain.

Sherriff's Jelly Powders

4 Packages 25c.

ALL FLAVORS

DIXI H. ROSS & Co., CASH GROCERS

Union Store. The only store not in the combine.

Christmas Presents

Carvers and Carving Sets in Great Variety; also Gem & Rollman Mince Meat Choppers.

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,
LIMITED.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

STOCK TAKING SALE

Several small lots WALLPAPERS at HALF PRICES, to clear out before stocktaking this month.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

St. James' Ceylon Tea

Packed in 1 lb. lead packets, covered in jute. This tea is packed at the gardens in Ceylon and shipped direct to Victoria.

Sold by All Grocers.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

THE WHISKY OF HIS FOREFATHERS

DEWAR'S

OLD HIGHLAND

Hudson's Bay Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Water Lots For Sale

Two Lots in Inner Harbor. 140 Feet Frontage, Deep Water.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

40 Government Street.

TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

WHEAT FLAKES

Put up in 2-lb. packages.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Rebuilding The University

Ottawa College Authorities to Ask Council to Drop Proposed Loan By-Law.

Department Will Respite Escaped Calgary Murderer Until Recaptured.

Negotiations Continue With Respect to the Grand Trunk Guarantee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Ottawa University authorities have decided to ask the city council to drop the $50,000 by-law in view of the diversity of opinion on the by-law, which would certainly be defeated.

The escape of Cashel, the Kansas desperado from Calgary jail, came like a thunderbolt to the justice department. Cashel was to have been hanged on Tuesday, and even if not executed on that day he is legally dead. He could not be hanged for the crime he has committed. To obviate this the government will ask the chief justice to grant a respite so that on his recapture another day could be fixed for the execution.

Judge Lidnell decided today that the superannuation incomes of retired members of the civil service are not assessable for civic purposes.

It is expected that the negotiations about the Grand Trunk Pacific deposit will be closed today or tomorrow at the latest. As already stated in these despatches it is more a matter of arrangement as to the character of the security.

INSURANCE ADJUSTER JAILED.

New York, Dec. 11.—Max Kronfield, the insurance adjuster who made a sensational confession to the district attorney of dishonest methods employed by public insurance adjusters, was sentenced today by Recorder Goff to serve not less than three years and not more than three years and nine months in the state prison for the presentation of a false claim to an insurance company.

QUEBEC BOOT STRIKE.

Manufacturers Give Employees Until Today to Decide Question.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—The boot and shoe manufacturers have given the striking machinists until tomorrow noon to present themselves at their respective factories to sign engagements, and if the latter refuse the factories will be started Monday with other workingmen.

TYPHOID FEVER VICTIM.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 11.—Mr. Frenyear, of Buffalo, died from typhoid fever at McKeller hospital, Fort William, yesterday afternoon after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Frenyear came west with Mr. Abbott, chief engineer of Kakabeka Falls Land and Electric Company to look over the grounds at the Falls and estimate for a plant of the company. He had recently been appointed manager of the Canadian branch of the Westinghouse Company, of Buffalo.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Crank Charged With Manslaughter for Neglect of Sick Daughter.

Stratford, Ont., Dec. 11.—Elias Mehm has been committed for trial at the next general session here on a charge of manslaughter in allowing, as alleged, his fourteen-year-old daughter, Maria, to die of typhoid fever without medical aid. Evidence shows that prayer and trust in the Lord was the only medicine used to assist the girl in her illness. Mehm is a Dowieite. Another daughter suffering from typhoid was removed to the hospital yesterday.

HUNTING THE FUGITIVE.

Mounted Police Searching for Escaped Murderer at Calgary.

Calgary, N. W. T., Dec. 11.—Mounted police and detectives have been despatched in all directions in search of Cashell, the murderer, who escaped so daringly from the Mounted Police guardroom last evening. It is believed he has gone in a southerly direction towards Okotoks. Many here say that Cashell will never be taken alive. He is well armed, having taken several revolvers with him.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Latest Additions to Fleet of Cruisers Approach Battleships in Capacity.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The eight armored cruisers that yet remain to be built under the naval programme, will approach battleships in tonnage, with corresponding increases in armor, gunpowder and steaming rate. The first has already been designed by the navy department, and will be laid down immediately. The largest German cruisers in course of construction is the Roen, which was launched at Kiel in June last. She is under 10,000 tons. The technical writers, especially Lieut.-General Count Von Reventlow, has been urging the government to build cruisers as large as those of Great Britain and the United States and France, with considerable coal capacity, the present armored cruisers of the German navy having a limited field of action and limited armament. The vessels of the new cruiser type will somewhat impair the homogenity of the squadrons, and for this reason the navy department is reluctantly adopting them.

SAN DOMINGO AFFAIRS.

European Powers Refuse to Acknowledge Provisional Government.

San Domingo, Dec. 11.—United States Minister Powell has been informed by the provisional government that it is not disposed to accept as final the settlements of American claims made with the late government of President Wos Y Gil. Minister Powell has replied that the government of the United States considers the cases of the Santo Domingo Company, the receipts of the Clyde Steamship Company until its concession, and the claims of F. Sala & Company as having been finally settled, and that the discussion of these claims will not be reopened. The minister has also informed the provisional government that his government expects a full compliance with all the agreements entered into by the United States government with the former governments of General Wos Y Gil and General Masquez, and that his government will not recognize the provisional government until it acknowledges all the agreements made with preceding administrations. The British, French, German and Belgian ministers have refused to recognize the provisional government, and will not give it formal recognition until similar action is taken by the United States.

Elections February 15th.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—The Star tonight says that it is learned from an authoritative source that the Dominion elections will be held February 15th, and that Liberal candidates all over Canada have been notified that this will be the date.

BOSTON PRUDERY.

Booksellers Fined for Selling Classics Objectionable to Certain Classes.

Boston, Dec. 11.—Three of the leading booksellers of the city were found guilty today in the municipal court of having sold, or having in their possession, obscene literature, on complaints made by the Watch and Ward Society. A fine of $100 was imposed in each case, the defendants being Walter H. Knight, Richard Lychenstein and William L. Palmer. The books, the defence contended, are classic, and are to be found in public and in many private libraries. The case will be carried to the higher courts.

U. S. CONSUL DAVIES.

Turkish Minister Files Statement of the Alleged Assault.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister here today filed with the state department an explanation from the minister for foreign affairs of Turkey of the Alexanratk affair, stating in effect that the United States Consul Davies sought to procure the illegal immigration of a Turkish subject and failing in this attacked and beat the Turkish police asd took the steamer. The American state department has had partial advices from Minister Leishman, and is awaiting the completion of his investigations.

British News By the Cable

Mr. Begg Addresses the London Chamber Of Commerce and Is Applauded.

Government to Be Asked For a Grant to Assist African Cotton Growers.

London, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—A Sydney cable says: At the close of today's cricket match, Australia had 259 runs for seven wickets. Noble was not out for 123.

The Amateur Rowing Association have arrived at an agreement with the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, recommending the latter to the steward of the Henley regatta in view of the entry for 1904 being accepted at a late period.

Faithful Begg, ex-M. P., speaking at the London Chamber of Commerce, said the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were that Canada should contribute her share towards the Imperial defences, if not nothing should be done with preferences. His remarks were received with loud applause.

An Imperial grant in aid of cotton growing in British West Africa will be proposed during the coming session of parliament. The recent excitement in Lancashire, caused by the report of the agricultural department at Washington of a shortage in the American crop, is being utilized as a reason why every effort should be made to render the British cotton trade independent of shortages in the United States.

RETURNING TO EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 11.—Twelve hundred steerage passengers sailed from this port on the La Champagne and 850 on the Lahn, making the total number returning to Europe during the ante-Christmas rush nearly 50,000.

NEWS HAPPENINGS AT LADYSMITH

An Enjoyable Concert in Behalf of Man Injured in the Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—A very enjoyable concert was held in Finn hall on Thursday evening. The entertainment was organized by Miss Bertram, and the proceeds are to be given to Mr. Fred Chadwick, who was injured in the mines some months ago. The following ladies and gentlemen very kindly assisted: Miss Bertram, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. (Dr.) Drysdale, Misses Pannell, Miss A. Bland, Mrs. Jones, Miss Bryden, Mrs. Kelley, Miss M. Thomas, Messrs. T. Lewis, Jesse Evans, T. Whitcombe, Kelley, and others. The hall was well filled, and the concert was undoubtedly a great financial success. Great thanks are due to Miss Bertram, who had spared no pains or energy in getting together the splendid programme.

The remains of Mrs. Michaux, who died a few days since, were interred at Nanaimo on Wednesday. A large number of people from this town attended the funeral.

A meeting of the Enterprise Miners' Union will be held in Finn hall on Sunday next at 2.30.

A concert and dance will be given by the Ladysmith cornet band at Finn hall on the 19th December.

Subscriptions are being called for by the athletes of this town to lay out the athletic grounds.

The following boats are taking coal from the Ladysmith bunkers: Hero, Venture and Tellus.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT

American Representative Asks' President to Take the First Step.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Gibson (Tennessee), today introduced a resolution directed toward the reduction of the naval armaments of the maritime nations of the world. It authorized the President to open negotiations with such and so many of the maritime nations of the earth as he may deem expedient for the purpose of formulating some international agreement whereby the naval armaments of each nation shall be reduced to the minimum consistent with the adequate policing of its own waters and shores, and the protection of its own citizens in foreign lands, the international suppression of piracy, private letters of mark on the high seas and with the efficient enforcement of international obligations and the maintenance of the international peace."

Legislative Assembly

Mr. Oliver Relates His Experience As a Third Grade Detective.

Several Interesting and Important Discussions Take Place Yesterday.

Renewed Hostility to Assessment Bill Is Displayed By Opposition.

(Twelfth Day.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A.

PETITIONS.

The petition from E. P. Bremner and others, asking amendment to Land Act, re special license to cut timber, was received.

Mr. Garden presented a petition from S. Ireland and others, asking legislation re control of Vancouver city police. Laid on the table.

Mr. Houston presented the first report from the printing committee, as follows:

Legislative Assembly,
Victoria, Dec. 10th, 1903.

Mr. Speaker,—Your select standing committee on printing beg leave to report as follows:

That the committee met on December 10th, 1903. On motion the following returns were ordered to be printed:

1. Abstract showing coal and petroleum licenses granted in East Kootenay district, outside of blocks 4,593 and 4,594, since August 1st, 1903.

2. Return showing dates of return of ballot boxes by returning officers in late election.

3. Return to an order of the House regarding coal prospecting licenses in blocks 4.593 and 4.594 since June 1st, 1903.

4. Return re application for recount in Fernie election matter.

5. Copies of correspondence, telegrams, etc., re Fernie recount.

JOHN HOUSTON,
Chairman.

The report was received.

Mr. Oliver moved that the rule and orders be suspended that he might move the following resolution:

That a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Bowser, Fraser, Davidson, Henderson and Drury, be appointed to inquire into the working of the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1903, with power to call for persons, papers, telegrams and other documents, and to examine witnesses under oath and report the evidence to the House. Carried.

In reply to Mr. Speaker's demurrer as to acceptance of this resolution, Mr. Oliver referred him to the votes and proceedings of the House in 1902. A similar course was followed at that time, and he wished to follow precedent. Mr. Speaker said Mr. Oliver had no right to address the House unless the motion was before the House, and it was not. Mr. Oliver said this was a matter of urgency, otherwise he would not have taken this course.

The Premier had no objection at all to the House adopting the motion, and he would waive all objection from the government side that the resolution might be heard.

The rules having been suspended, Mr. McNiven attempted to move the resolution, but was immediately stopped by Mr. Speaker, who declared that Mr. Oliver must move the resolution. This Mr. Oliver did, slightly crestfallen at the miscarriage of his subtle manoeuvre, and amidst the laughter of both sides of the House.

Mr. Oliver then read the enacting clause of the Immigration Act, and his argument was that the legislature had deemed the matter so important that they had prescribed a penalty of $500 for infringement. He then went on to declare that the officers appointed to carry out the provisions of the act are assisting persons to land in this province every time a vessel arrives from foreign parts, persons who cannot conform to the languages section. Those officials were conniving at the entry of Chinese and Japanese, who could not pass the test. He had seen this himself, and was prepared to substantiate his statements on oath. He denounced this alleged infraction of the law as disgraceful. He then insinuated that a certain recent change in provincial police matters had been done in connection with the alleged illegal entries of Orientals. Mr. Oliver said the provincial government had sunk to the level of the Conservative party at Ottawa in 1896.

The Premier had listened with considerable interest to the mild tones in which Mr. Oliver had voiced his sentiments. (Laughter.) Mr. Oliver had undoubtedly put himself on record during the recent campaign in his endeavors to keep square with the Ottawa government, and said that he had no objections to any amount of Chinese coming here so long as the minimum wage was maintained. (Applause.) Mr. Oliver had beyond doubt put himself on record as willing to see the entry of Orientals provided the minimum wage was paid. Mr. Oliver might attempt to deny this, but that was the position in which he had placed himself. He was today firing the first gun in the federal election campaign, and the Premier wondered how Mr. Oliver would get out of his awkward fix when he faced the people, who were determined upon nothing less than total exclusion. It was possible Mr. Oliver might possibly have federal ambitions himself. If so an interesting time awaited him on the hustings. The Premier said he proposed to live up to his pledges made during the election campaign. Mr. Oliver had been acting as assistant inspector of immigration—(laughter)—and he might, with practice, make a useful official. (Laughter.) The Premier then explained recent changes in immigration department arrangements, when the provincial police had taken over the duties. Not a single complaint had been heard as to the mode in which the law was being enforced. Mr. Oliver was simply trying to hatch an election clap-trap here, so that he could let his party down easy when the election came on. The Premier wanted to see the commission go thoroughly into the matter, and if they were found correct the proper steps would be taken to amend the arrangements. It was a very serious matter to make charges so grave against an official on the floor of the House, where he could not defend himself. He hoped Mr. Oliver was prepared to substantiate his statements. The Premier said he would do all in his power to facilitate the enquiry.

Mr. McNiven said this was a matter that had been before him for some time. He could not see how the act was being enforced. There was nothing to prevent every Japanese in Japan landing here on payment of $2. If the law could not be enforced, it should be repealed; if it could be enforced, he

(Continued on Page Eight.)

New Coal Company.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—Montreal capitalists are organizing the Imperial Coal & Coke Company, with a capital of $4,500,000, to operate deposits in the Crow's Nest district of British Columbia, situated close to those now being worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on Fording river. A large number of coking ovens will be erected.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Manager of Manitoba Institution Reports on Year's Work.

Winnipeg, Dec. 11.—E. A. Struthers, manager of Dr. Barnardo's Manitoba homes, returned from Chicago today where he has been in conference with Mr. Owens, Canadian agent for the homes, upon matters relating to their immigration parties of 1904. Dr. Barnardo sent out 1,237 young people in 1903, making up a total of 14,421 placed in Canada since the inception of the work.

JAPANESE ESCAPE.

Swim Ashore from Indravelli in the Columbia River.

Astoria, Ore., Dec. 11.—Seven Japanese are missing from the Oriental liner Indravelli. When the vessel left Portland she had nineteen Japanese on board, eighteen being deported for irregularities in their papers and one for contagious disease. At Brookfield the steamship was compelled to come to anchor, and the men escaped during the night. They jumped into the river and started to swim for shore, 100 yards distant. The water was very cold, and whether all reached land safely is doubted.

Footpads And Burglars Active

Carnival of Petty Crime Continues at the Terminal City.

Degenerate Son of Worthy Sire Guilty of Highway Robbery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 11.—The two Chinamen accused of attempting to swear away the life of a Japanese by giving false evidence against him in the Charlie Sing murder case, had a hearing today and were committed for trial. A sensation was sprung by the finding a paper on a witness, which the witness swore was handed to him by the prisoners, asking him to swear falsely at today's trial. These witnesses are thought to be highbinders, and in a conspiracy to put the blame on someone else to divert suspicion from the real murderers.

W. Regan, the young man recently arrested for holding up citizens, was found guilty in Judge Henderson's court today. Mr. Mullhall, a prominent citizen, addressed the court, saying that Regan's parents were most respectable, his father having been a well-known official of the Intercolonial Railroad in New Brunswick. Regan received a thorough education, and had been brought up in refinement; that his own son and Regan had gone to college together.

Footpads are very busy in Vancouver this week. Two more holdups were reported today. J. Mullett struck a man who held a pistol to his face, and when his dog jumped at the man's throat the man ran. Another snatched a lady's purse last night at Fairview Meat Market, and Nightingale's grocery store was broken into and money and goods stolen. Two of the burglars were arrested today.

OUTPOSTS RETIRE IN THE FAR NORTH

First Move Made in Conformity With the Alaska Boundary Award.

Seattle, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson says: Major Zachari Taylor Wood, who has returned to Dawson, announces the first change of Canadian outposts in conformity with the findings of the international commission which arbitrated the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Major Wood, who is the commander of the Northwest Mounted Police, moved the police post at Wells, on the Dalton trail, to the Pleasant camp. It is possible that the latter may be changed also, but this will depend upon the international survey, which will be made next spring.

Major Wood became famous as collector of customs at the summit of White Pass during the first rush to the Klondike, and at that time forced the Canadian boundary forward seventeen miles from Lake Bennett to the summit by advancing his detachment. He is a nephew of General Taylor, a former president of the United States.

MR. FOSTER'S RETURN.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster arrived this afternoon from his campaign tour in England for Chamberlain's policy. He is convinced of the success of that policy.

FARMER BURNED TO DEATH.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 11.—John McIntyre, Burford, was burned to death by a fire which destroyed his house at an early hour yesterday. The victim lived alone. Early Wednesday evening he became intoxicated, and it is supposed that, on striking a match to light a lamp, he set fire to the house.

BAND CLEARINGS.

New York, Dec. 11.—The following are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreets with the percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Montreal $21,822,222, increase 9 per cent; Toronto $17,875,802, increase 10.6; Winnipeg $6,919,676, increase 88.5; Halifax $2,133,973, increase 16.6; Ottawa, $2,191,802, increase 7.7; Vancouver for mainland of British Columbia; increase 36.7; Quebec, $1,569,046, decrease 10.6; Hamilton, $1,213,503, increase 20; St. John $1,073,903, increase 10.2; Victoria, $630,755, decrease 12.5; London, $886,870, increase 3.7.

War Minister On The Army

Acknowledges the Existence of Many Abuses in the German Army.

Emperor William Keenly Alive to Brutality on Part of Officers.

Many in Authority Annually Punished For Behaviour to Subordinates.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—In the Reichstag today War Minister Von Einem entered earnestly into the charges of brutality and immorality brought against German army officers, without attempting to exculpate them. He admitted there had been abuses, and declared the army administration was determined to correct them, as far as possible. Nobody regretted the evils more than Emperor William, who never lost an opportunity to impress the seriousness of the offences that had been brought to light.

Referring to Lieutenant Bilsen's book, "A Little Garrison" (telling of alleged actions discreditable to officers, for writing which the lieutenant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to dismissal from the army), the war minister said it contained a certain amount of truth, but it was not true that every lieutenant in the small garrisons lived as Bilsen had described.

The minister did not deny the possibility of corruption among officers in a few cases, but the assertion that such were the rule was a slander against German womanhood.

Regarding the brutalities, the minister declared that such incidents were not wholly inexplicable. There were bad private soldiers as well as bad sergeants, and the bad private was largely responsible for the whole difficulty.

During the year ending in June, the war minister continued, fifty officers and 575 non-commissioned officers and good service men were punished for mistreatment of privates.

The army administration had determined to stop it altogether. Even one hundred cases a year would be intolerable.

Discussing Herr Bebel's charge that the German artillery was inefficient, and that the German gun was inferior to the French gun, the minister entered into a technical explanation of why, in his belief, the German gun of the model of 1896 was better than the French gun of the 1903 model.

PERU'S FREE LIST.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 11.—The Peruvian government has promulgated a law by which after 120 days from date, boiler tubes, meters, steel axles and all the principal products used in the construction of machinery, will be admitted into Peru free of duty.

MINISTER INCITES STRIFE.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 11.—Franklin M. Sprague, of Tampa, Fla., was placed on trial here today before the Hampden conference of Congregational ministers, charged with having maliciously incited his congregation to strife and with mal-administration of the church affairs. The hearing is in secret session.

"PARADISE LOST."

Manuscript of Immortal Work to be Offered for Sale in London.

London, Dec. 11.—It is announced here that the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" is in the market, and will be sold at auction by Sotheby in March next unless previously disposed of at private sale.

LONG KNOCKED OUT.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—Young Peter Jackson, of this city, knocked out Bob Long, of Chicago, in the eleventh round of their twenty-round bout tonight in the Eureka Athletic and Social Club. The men are colored and are in the middleweight class. A left swing to the neck and two short-arm blows to the stomach put Long to sleep.

THE BUFFALO MYSTERY.

Frenchman Held for Murder of Aged Couple in November.

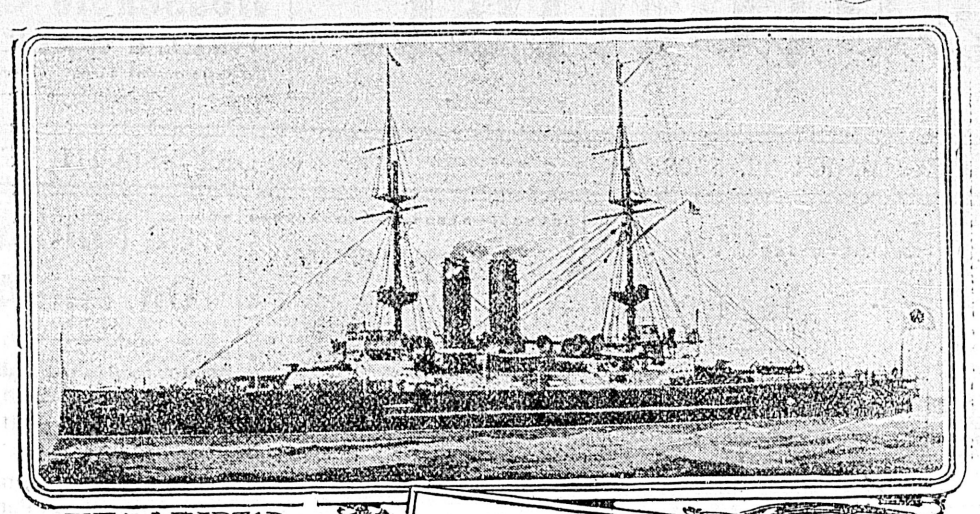
Buffalo, Dec. 11.—Chas. Bonier, 74 years old, was today held on charge of having murdered Francis and Johana Frehr, the aged couple who disappeared on November 19, and whose mutilated bodies were found on December 3, buried in their own yard. The inquest into their death had been delayed until this time to give the authorities an opportunity to secure evidence against Bonier, who was arrested as a suspect within twelve hours after the bodies were found. Police Judge Murphy conducted the inquest at the morgue this afternoon. District Attorney Coatsworth was also present. Bonier was represented by counsel. As had been announced by the district attorney, not all the evidence in the hands of the authorities was brought out at the inquest. Just enough to secure an indictment was presented.

THE COLORADO STRIKE.

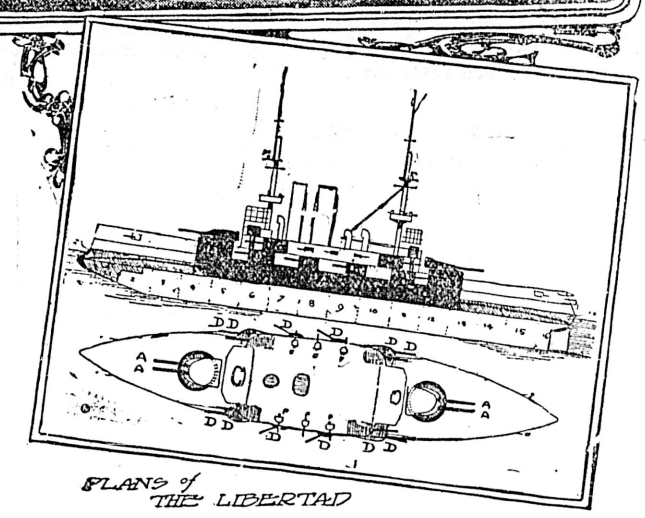
Motion Introduced in U. S. Senate Asking for Judicial Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 11.—United States Senator Patterson today introduced a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to investigate the strike among the metaliferous miners of Cripple Creek and Telluride, Col. The resolution was preceded by a long preamble, giving an outline of the history of the strike and of the declaration of martial law by the governor of the state and the establishment of a press censorship. The premable declares that "by reason of the doings and attitude of the Governor of Colorado, the courts of the state have been rendered powerless to relieve its citizens of the wrong and outrages committed against them by the military authorities of the state and to protect the citizens thereof in all or any of their constitutional rights; that the legislature of the state cannot convene until January, 1905, unless the governor may call it in extraordinary session, which he has repeatedly said he would not do, and that the government of the state is wholly, by reason of the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the governor of the state, at his mercy and under his control. The resolution then provides that the judiciary committee investigate the strike and the conduct of the Governor in the use of the military, ascertain whether there is at present a republican form of government in Colorado and what legislation may be necessary to maintain it. It empowers a committee to visit Colorado and take testimony.

Latest Addition To England's Navy.



THE LIBERTAD



PLANS of THE LIBERTAD

Harcourt On Fiscal Policy

Reminds Mr. Chamberlain of an Episode in Ancient History.

Duke of Devonshire Takes Decided Attitude Against Tariff Reform.

London, Dec. 11.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking to his constituents at Tredegar tonight, drew a parallel between a speech delivered in Birmingham in 1885 by Joseph Chamberlain and the present policy of the former colonial secretary. "In 1885," said Sir William, "Mr. Chamberlain spoke as follows: It is improbable that the working classes of this country will ever again submit to the sufferings inflicted by the corn laws. If this is the policy of the Tories, we have only to recall the history of the time when protection starved the poor and the country was brought to the brink of revolution."

Sir William said he would leave Mr. Chamberlain with his present and his "topical conscience," and deal with that gentleman's immediate policy.

He did not think it was worth while to take up time with Mr. Balfour's plan. The government this time was nothing that could really be called a government. "It was," said Sir William, "only a derelict wreck of fortuitous atoms, which lost its best officers and was being washed about by waves, over which it had no control."

The Duke of Devonshire, late Lord President of the Council, has now taken up a decided attitude in the fiscal controversy. In a published letter, written on the eve of several important bye-elections for seats in parliament, the Duke counsels the Unionist electors to decline to support any Unionist candidate who expressed sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

CONSUL GENERAL DEAD.

Boston, Dec. 11.—Capt. Chas. A. P. Talbot, British consul-general at Boston, died suddenly at his residence in Brookline today.

OHIO TOWN ON FIRE.

Dayton, Dec. 11.—The town of Brookville, seven miles northwest of this city, was threatened with destruction by a fire which is reported from there at 11:30. Dayton has sent a fire force to aid the citizens, who have no fire department.

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED.

Extraordinary Step Taken by Lower House Results in New Election.

Tokio, Dec. 11.—The Diet has been dissolved. Hope had been entertained in official circles that, in view of the extraordinary nature of the step taken by the lower house yesterday in its reply to the speech from the throne, the vote on the reply would be reversed today. The allied parties, however, at meetings held outside the Diet, decided the action should not be reversed, and the dissolution followed.

SLAVERY IN PHILLIPINES.

Prohibitory Law Proclaimed by General Wood—Disturbances Dying Out.

Manila, Dec. 11. — Major-General Leonard Wood has proclaimed in Moroland an anti-slavery law, passed in October last, by the legislative council of the Moro provinces. Upon the promise of the Sultan and dattos to abide with its conditions, General Wood has suggested to Governor Taft the setting apart of native Moros lands which will be assigned to them by the Sultan and dattos at a rate of valuation sufficient to provide the latter with a moderate income from the rentals. He believes they will accept a proposition of the kind. Disturbances from outlaws are dying out through the interior provinces and less ladronism is reported than ever before.

Few employers are rich enough to afford the doubtful luxury of inefficient help. If your staff needs reorganizing, try a want ad.

New Edition of B. C. Year Book, by R. E. Gosnell, now on sale at Hibbens. Price $1.00.

The Duchess of Portland, who was and still is, a noted beauty, is one of the tallest women in society, overtopping even her strapping husband; but she has withal the style necessary to carry off the effect of such height. Among the Duchess' possession there is a collection of diamond horses, little figures of gold studded with those precious gems, which have been presented to her by her husband, at various times in commendation of his successes on the turf. As the Duke's luck was at one time proverbial, it may be gathered that the collection is by no means a small one. It is known to the Duchess' friends as her "diamond stud."

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Appointments to the New Flagship For The Pacific Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Nov. 26.—Paymaster Percy J. Ling, from the cruiser Medusa, joins H. M. S. Bonaventure now being gotten ready at Devonport to replace H. M. S. Amphion on the Pacific station. Mr. Ling is no stranger to the station, having been assistant paymaster in charge of H. M. S. Shearwater last year and whilst with her he got his promotion.

Lieutenant H. B. Gellibrand is the first and gunnery officer of the Bonaventure. He was last employed with the sloop Phoenix on the China station, and whilst there earned a medal with clasp during the Boxer troubles. The navigating officer is Lieutenant G. D. Ward, late in charge of the cruiser Pelous undergoing refit on the Clyde. The other lieutenants are Lieutenants H. D. Maryatt and E. L. Wharton, the former from the Medusa and the latter from the Minerva. Lieutenant Maryatt was a middy on the St. George, in her expedition to Benin to punish the King of that place for the massacre of the British resident, 1897 (medal with Benin clasp). Amongst the engine room appointments are: Engineer Lieutenant W. H. Meadus, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants R. H. G. Boddy (and for Amphion home) and E. Cole, who is serving on the latter and Artificer Engineer A. J. Lambert.

Today the cruiser squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Fawkes, K. C. V. O., leaves Plymouth for Arosa bay, en voyage to the West Indies to co-operate in the winter manoeuvres with the North America and West Indies squadron under Vice Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas, K. C. B. The squadron will spend a week at Arosa bay, nine days in the Tagus and ten days at Las Palmas. Leaving Las Palmas on Christmas day the squadron is due to reach Barbados on the 5th of January. In the interim some changes will be effected in its composition. It will include the first-class cruisers Good Hope (flagship), in which Mr. Chamberlain made his historical colonial tour, Kent, Monmouth, Berwick and Donegal, and the third-class cruisers Meda and Medusa. The first-class cruiser Drake, the fastest cruiser afloat, will not accompany it as she has developed serious leakage in her hull, most likely she will be replaced by the King Alfred.

SIWASHES DRANK WIZARD OIL

Three Kake Indians Die After Trying a Novel Sort of Firewater.

According to advices received by the steamer Cottage City from Ketchikan, three Kake Indians while on a visit to Klawak recently, bought a dozen bottles of wizard oil, nine of which they drank and probably would have guzzled the remainder had they been able to hold out against the effect produced by the nine. Each bottle of wizard oil is said to contain one ounce of laudanum, and that being the case, it is perhaps, unnecessary to add that these particular three Indians—two men and one woman—all died from the effects of that which they drank. It is not stated from whom they purchased the oil, says the Ketchikan Journal, but the fellow is not to be envied his conscience, if he has one, which is exceedingly doubtful. Yet it seems strange, that the lessons taught by the missionaries should not linger with these natives for a distance of half a mile from the sanctuary. It is particularly strange that such a thing should happen to any of the Kake Indians, among whom so much is claimed to have been accomplished in the way of Christian enlightenment during the past three or four years."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

First Case Under Compensation Act

Damages Given Under This Act in Action Which Failed Under Common Law.

Case Of Johnstone vs. Oliver is Dismissed By the Chief Justice.

An interesting case was heard yesterday in the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice—the action being the first that has been taken in which compensation has been secured by an employee under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1902. The case was brought by relatives of the late R. W. Ekins, the conductor who fell from an open car while en route to the baseball grounds last summer with a crowded carload of passengers, against the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for $300 damages on account of his death. Messrs. Crease & Crease appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., in the Tramway Company's interests. Evidence was given by a number of witnesses of the accident, including conductors, motormeers and passengers, and went to show that there was no direct proof as to what caused the late conductor to release his hold. Some witnesses believed he had hold by one hand on the stanchions or grab irons, and was preparing to grasp the supports with the other. The defence went to show that the accident was due to no fault on the part of the car, equipment or the B. C. Electric Railway Company.

The action was taken under the common law, and it was dismissed with costs. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1902, though, the plaintiff's secured compensation amounting to $720, $20 a month for three years, each side to pay its own costs. This Workmen's Compensation Act provides a schedule of compensation which makes the employer liable for various schedules of monies to be paid in compensation in the event of an employee being killed while carrying out his duty. The Act, therefore, practically makes the employer an insurer of his employees, who are entitled to benefit under its clauses if killed in the execution of their duty, provided there is no serious neglect or wilful misconduct on their part.

In the case of Johnstone vs. Oliver, the action brought by Capt. Johnstone seeking to recover $3,000 on account of the loss of a halibut fishing season off the Queen Charlottes by the detention of fifteen tons of salt at Skidegate by Capt. Oliver, was dismissed with costs. A large number of witnesses were heard on both sides in this case, the plaintiff's witnesses alleging that the salt had been detained by Oliver, while witnesses called by the defence stated the salt was not held.

In Chambers yesterday in the case of Morgan vs the British Yukon Company, an application was made for the amendment of the writ and statement of claim. Leave to amend in five days was granted and for the amendment of the defence in one week. Costs to the defendant in any event.

An application for the probate of the will of the late G. Kennel was granted.

Application was made for the discharge of the assignee in re Alfred Magneson from December 8th. The order was made to discharge the assignee on his having the accounts audited by inspectors and certificates given to that effect.

The Chief Justice sat until 6 o'clock after the Ekins vs. B. C. Electric Railway case had been disposed of in order to hear the evidence of the master and mate of the steamer Queen City in reference to the case of the Pacific Towing Co. vs. Morris, an action brought seeking payment for the towage of logs from San Juan, an action in which the defendants complain that the greater part of the logs were lost, and they are making a counter claim on this account.

SOME ELBERT HUBBARDISMS.

If I were a woman, I would cultivate the fine art of listening. Few women can talk as interestingly as they can look.

All love is good, but some kinds of love are better than others.

He who influences the thought of his time, influences the thought of all the time that follows. He has made his impress on eternity.

Yesterday's successes belong to yesterday, with all of yesterday's defeats and sorrows. The day is HERE, the time is NOW.

To love the plain, homely, common, simple things of earth, of these to sing; to make the familiar beautiful and the commonplace enchanting; to cause each bush to burn with the actual presence of God—this is the poet's office.

If you can write well or do anything else well, do not talk—leave that to the man who can do nothing else.

Positive anything is better than negative nothing.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

Y. M. C. A. annex hall tomorrow night, young ladies' basketball match. Don't miss it.

England's Sons And Daughters

Meet Together at Twenty-Ninth Annual Banquet of the Englishmen.

A Pleasant Function Held Last Evening at the Hotel Vernon.

The twenty-ninth annual banquet of the Sons of England was held last night at the Vernon hotel, and on this occasion the Daugthers of England graced the festive board along with the Sons for the first time. There were about 100 of both sexes present, and Brother the Hon. Col. Prior was chairman, an office in which he has sat for thirteen successive years. After the menu had been disposed of, and it was a very good menu that had been prepared by the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson of the Vernon, the chairman acted as toastmaster, and proposed the health of the King, which was drunk patriotically, an present joining in singing the national anthem.

Bro. J. Critchley proposed a toast to the Navy and Army. He referred to the manner in which the navy had always done their duty, and the army with their help had recently painted South Africa with the red of England—made another little patch of red. His address was a humorous effect, he referring in a witty manner to the work of the recent army commission. The army and the navy are the pride of England and he advised those ladies present who were still in the state of single blessedness to marry either a soldier or a sailor.

The toast was drunk amid the strains of "Rule Brittania," and Sergeant Simpson responded in the absence of his commanding officer, speaking of the loyalty of the people of Victoria, and Brother Dupen, for twenty-two years in the navy, spoke on behalf of the navy in the absence of Commander Parry, R. N., who was unavoidably absent owing to the accident to the Flora. Brother Dupen referred to his service in the navy and of the improved treatment accorded the tars. There could be nothing, he thought, too good for the navy. He spoke also of the good work the artificers did in saving vessels, which like the Flora, had gone ashore.

Rev. Dr. Osterout proposed the health of the Sons and Daughters of England. He referred in good terms to the progress of the order, and spoke of his allegiance to England. As long as the Sons and Daughters of England existed they would form a buttress to uphold the allegiance of this colony to the Empire.

The toast was drunk and the first of "Red, White and Blue" had been sung when Brother Hillier, district deputy, S. O. E., responded. He said Colonel Prior, the chairman, had now occupied that position for thirteen years, since the order was started in Victoria. He told of the prosperity of the lodges, and thought the membership would be much increased during the coming year. At the next Grand Lodge session a proposition would be made to draw Englishmen in the United States and Canada together.

Sister Gladding, D. D. D. O. E., also responded. She said the Daughters of England had been organized for eleven years, and this was the first year the daughters had been invited to attend the banquet. She said the Daughters of England were in splendid standing, financially and in every way.

The Dominion and provincial parliament was the next toast, proposed by Dr. Lewis Hall, who recited the history of the parliament and referred to the able men who had sat there. He spoke of Sir John A. Macdonald and what his government had done for Canada. The present government was to be thanked for many things, he said, and he referred to the position occupied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As for the provincial legislature, past legislatures had done good work. People had an idea, he said, that people who went into politics went in for their own benefit, but his view was that members come out poorer than when they went in.

Brother R. Hall, M. P. P., who replied, spoke of his pleasure at the attendance of the ladies. He said they were present as the representatives of forefathers who had given them a constitution, a government without oppression. There was no serfdom where John Bull planted his grand old flag. Referring to the late South African war, he said it had been fought at great cost to maintain the constitution of equal rights to all. The Sons of England was not only a benefit society, but a semi-national society to perpetuate the loyal feeling of the old flag and the Old Country overseas. He spoke of the good prospects, and days of prosperity he believed to be at hand, and he hoped the feeling of attachment to the Old Country would continue. He sometimes felt, though, that unless the policy of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was carried out, Canada might someday be absorbed by the United States. An Imperial agreement between the homeland and the colonies was necessary, and there should be material ties between the colonies as well as sentiment. He referred in glowing terms to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and his work, and it could now be said that whatever he and his colleagues did in the legislature it would be for the interest of the province and the city.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen sang and Bro. G. Gardner proposed the health of the mayor and council. He said they had worked well for the interests of the city. The mayor was not present, and Ald. Dinsdale responded, speaking of how the mayor and aldermen had watched the interests of the city, and the present council had worked in great harmony and unity.

Ald. G. H. Barnard, who also responded, said he had often wondered why Englishmen were so proud of their country. He had not wondered after visiting that country. He also referred to Hon. Jos. Chamberlain's efforts to weld the Empire together.

The "Sister Societies" was then proposed by Brother Bull and responded to by W. H. P. Trownsdale and W. H. Price. The toast to the "Clergy" was proposed by Brother A. Lee, and responded to by the deputy supreme grand chaplain, Brother W. Baugh Allen, and others. "Ladies and Visitors," the next toast was proposed by Brother T. F. R. Oliver and responded to by Brother Dr. J. Gibbs; the "Press," by Brother Mullins, responded to by Brother Wheeler of the Colonist, and the "Host and Hostess," by Brother Charles Holmes, and responded to by Mr. Patterson.

The banquet committee was as follows: Brother J. Dupen, Chairman; Sisters Isbister, Brothers Bull, C. H. Pomeroy, Sister Gladding Brother O. Griffin, Sister Temple, Brother T. Oliver, Sister Noot, Brother W. Hill, Brother G. Gardner, treasurer; Brother W. Jones, secretary.

A VERY GOOD RULE.

It is well known that the majority of human ills arise from constipation of the bowels, and on this account many people make it a rule to see that the bowels move once every day. If you are subject to constipation you can be cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. These Pills not only make the bowels active, but by their action on the liver ensures a regular flow of bile, nature's own cathartic and so remove the cause of serious disease.

Can you add? A chance for you to earn a pocket knife. See our Hardware window for particulars. Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon Sets 25c. to $2.25. Pocket Knives 15c. to $1.75. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas

Headache
Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by
Hood's Pills
The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Local News

Arrived Safely.—News has been received by the Lord Bishop of Columbia of the safe arrival in England of Canon Beanlands after a prosperous voyage.

Made a Raid.—A raid was made by Chief Langley and officers of the city police on the gambling house which has been running for some days on Cormorant street, last night. The Chinese, however, had seemingly been warned of the coming of the police, for when the officers broke into the joint there were but two Chinese there. The others had fled. These two, Chou Young and Tom You, were arrested, charged with gambling, and both are out on bail. They were released last night on bonds of four hundred dollars each, to appear for trial in the police court this morning.

Bookbinders Organize.—A meeting of the bookbinders was held in Labor hall last evening, when a local union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was organized by T. H. Twigg, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Messrs. McEachern and J. W. Bolden of the Trades and Labor Council organizing committee, were present and assisted in the promotion of the new union. R. T. Williams was elected temporary president and G. Sydney Carr, secretary. It was decided to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council, and W. J. Smith and A. Margison were elected delegates to that body. The next meeting of the union will be at the call of the chair, when the charter and supplies arrive from headquarters, expected about the first week in January.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures radically—that is, it removes the roots of disease. That's better than lopping the branches.

Young ladies' basketball match, Monday evening, 8.30. Admission 25 cents; children under 14, 10 cents.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech.
Write for particulars.

Elections for School Trustees.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of a number of friends I have decided to be a candidate for School Trustee at the coming Municipal Elections, and respectfully request your votes and assistance.

A meeting will be held in Labor Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 15th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Those willing to assist in my election are cordially invited to be present.

WM. McKAY.

TEACHER WANTED

Applications for appointment to fill a vacancy on the Victoria Teaching Staff, will be received until the 19th inst.

F. H. EATON,
Sec. Trustees.

Victoria, Dec. 11th, 1903.

FOR SALE

Two lots running from Rae street to Churchway; one half cash, balance on mortgage to suit purchaser.

Four Bay road, lot 19, near Cadboro Bay road, one-half cash, balance on mortgage.

S. PERRY MILLS.

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

S. S. SIERRA for Auckland, Sydney, 2 a. m., Thursday Dec. 31.

S. S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Jan. 6, 1904, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria

Are You In Want? If so, Try a Small "Ad" In Our Columns.

THE Westside
VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

Xmas Sale of Boys' Clothing
Commences To-Day, Saturday.
AT HALF PRICES



BOYS' REEFERS

Boys' English Nap and Beaver Reefer Overcoats, sizes 22 to 30. Regular prices $3.75 to $4.00. XMAS SALE PRICE $1.95

BOYS SUITS

Boys' Smart 2-Piece Suits, sizes 22 to 25. Regular prices $2.75 to $3.25. XMAS SALE PRICE $1.45

Fancy Suits

Boys' Fancy 3-Piece Suits, sizes 24 to 26. Regular prices up to $3.95. XMAS SALE PRICE $2.50

Finer Qualities, with Vests, sizes 24 to 26. Regular prices $5.25 to $5.90. XMAS SALE PRICE $3.50

Two Piece Suits

Boys' Navy Serge and Tweed Suits, 2-piece style, sizes 22 to 26. Regular prices $3.50 to $3.75. XMAS SALE PRICE $2.15

Superior Qualities. Regular prices $4.25 to $5.00 a suit. XMAS SALE PRICE $2.45

TO-DAY'S POPULAR SPECIAL SALES

These Saturday Special Sales are growing more popular as Xmas draws near. Splendid Bargains will be offered today at The Westside. These for instance:

Ladies' and Children's Glove Sale

Children's Lined Kid Gloves, with fur tops. Regular price $1.00 a pair. TODAY 50c

Ladies' Kid Gloves, lined, with fur tops. Regular prices $1.25 to $1.40 a pair. TODAY 75c

Xmas Costume Sale

Ladies' Cloth Costumes, that have been selling at $12.50 to $15.00. Saturday for quick selling will be marked at $6.55

Others that sold from $16.00 to $40.00, REDUCED TODAY TO $10, $14

Men's Neckwear

25 Dozen Men's New Silk Neckwear, in reversible graduated Derby's, Bows, etc., with which is thrown in 30 boxes of our regular 50c. and 65c. Neckwear. YOUR CHOICE TODAY 25c

Bath Robes

Men's Dressing Gowns. Regular price $7.50. TODAY $5.90

Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs hemstitched. TODAY 35c

Ladies' High-Class Silk Dress Skirts, our regular $33.00 skirts. TODAY REDUCED TO ... $18.95

Men's Smoking Jackets. Regular prices $4.75 and $5.00; sizes 34, 36 and 44. TO BE SOLD TO-DAY $3.95

Xmas Sale of Silk Waists

Ladies' Silk Waists in Colored Taffeta, Louisine and China Silk, neatly tucked and hemstitched. Regular values, $3.25 to $6.25 each. TODAY $2.50

Millinery Specials

Ladies' Stylish Ready-to-Wear Hats, smartly trimmed. Regular values $4.00 to $4.50 each. TODAY $2.50

Children's Coats

Children's Bearskin Coats. Regular value $4.00. TODAY $3.25

Chiffon Fichus

Ladies' Chiffon Fichus, lace trimmed, $2.00 to $4.25. TODAY $1.00

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

In great variety at Stewart's Granite and Marble Works.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Street

PRIZE DRAWING

FOR PIPES, POUCHES, TOBACCO BOWLS, ETC.

CAMPBELL & CULLIN

CHANCES, 25c EACH

HOLLY!

Good, Berried Holly for Shipping.
—AT—
JAY & CO.,
13 Broad Street.
Phone B790. Near Fort.

SEE OUR BON BON DISPLAY

LARGE VARIETY.

Inexpensive and amusing. Our Chocolate Confectionery is unequaled.

PLUM PUDDINGS, CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

Select your Christmas Dainties in good time.

CLAY'S

Tel. 101. 39 Fort St.

MEN'S PRESENTS

Gift buying for gentlemen is made an easy task by buying men's presents at a man's store. There are so many useful articles dear to the heart of the men folk. Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Hats, Jewelry and scores of other things, that you'll not have the slightest difficulty in making suitable selections.

Men's Neckwear, all new styles, new shapes, handsome imported Silks, beautiful designs, 50c.

Gloves, silk lined, wool lined, in Kid, or Mocha, 75c. to $1.50.

Handkerchiefs—New Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Initials, colored, 50c.

W. G. CAMERON

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.

55 JOHNSON ST.

XMAS PRESENTS

In all the latest novelties. Also Cushion Tops and Stamped Linens. Order work a specialty, at

Mrs. W. H. Adams

78 Douglas Street.

Marine Iron Works

ANDREW GRAY, PROP.
PATENT ATTORNEY. NEW MACHINES
Designed and perfected. A specialty.
WORKS, PEMBROKE STREET.
Opposite Gas Works.
Telephone 681. Res. Tel. 100.
Victoria, B. C.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

FOR CHRISTMAS GOODS

At reasonable prices, in China, Leather and Burnt Wood. Visit

MISS McCLUNG'S

STUDIO.
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts, Balmoral Block.

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by the Landlord and the Mortgagee to cause to be sold at Public Auction, on the premises known as the Pacific Grocery, corner Douglas and Discovery streets, Victoria, on Monday the 14th day of December, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following: Stock of groceries, one pair computing scales, coffee mills, store fixtures, two wagons, one road cart, three horses and two sets of harness. Terms cash. Inquire of Hinkson Siddall, 14 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

Standard bred Filly "Crosscut"

C. W. CAPPLEMAN,
Windsor Hotel. Govt. St.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.

For Best Security. For Profitable Investment.

United Cities Realty Corporation

Pay 6 per cent dividends exclusive of surplus profits. Shares may be purchased for cash or by installments. Par value $100. Investment safeguarded by guarantee. Prospectus can be obtained at 92 Government St., or 257 Broadway, New York.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY

Union Labor Only

All kinds of Laundry Work neatly and promptly executed.
Call and get price list.

Tel. 172. 152 Yates Street

E. & J. BURKE'S
THREE STAR
OLD IRISH WHISKEY

Soft mellow Flavored Whiskey produced by age and high qualit

Xmas Gifts

B. Williams & Co.,

Fancy Waistcoats.....at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00
Fancy Cardigan Vests $3.00, $3.75, $4.00, $4.75
Silk Umbrellas (self opening) $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, $5
Suit Cases, Brief Bags, Valises and Kit Bags
Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.....at 50c., 75c., $1.00
Fancy Silk Mufflers 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25
Linen Initial Hand'hfs (½ doz. in box) $3.00 per doz
"Christy Hats," "Dent's" Gloves, Dr. Jaeger's and "Linen Mesh" Underwear," Campbell's Semi-Ready Clothin.

68-70 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Visitors to the Caledonia grounds this afternoon will witness a great game of Rugby. The opposing teams, Victoria and Nanaimo, are well matched and as both are out to win, the struggle is expected to be very exciting. The Victoria fifteen is a strong and evenly balanced one. The backs are fast and reliable, while the forwards, taken all round, are the best in the province. Ken Gillespie will fill the responsible position of full-back, and the Nanaimo boys must work hard indeed before they can pass him. The three-quarters, Ken Scholefield, W. McLeod, Heb. Gillespie and S. Patton, intend to score and the Nanaimo full back is expected to have a lively time when they get started. Al. Gillespie and Millman at half back, are both expert players, who give the three-quarters every possible chance to get away. The forwards are as husky a lot as could be found on any football field, and as all the boys are in good trim they are prepared to stand the fastest kind of game. The teams are: Victoria—Full back, Ken Gillespie; three-quarters, Ken Scholefield (capt.), Heb. Gillespie, S. Patton, W. McLeod; half backs, Al. Gillespie, Millman; forwards, F. A. Macrae, Grundy, J. Cornwall, C. Cullin, C. B. Kennedy, P. Austin, Misselbrook, A. McLean.

Nanaimo—D Ferguson, full back;—W. Marshall, W. Grahame, A. Stewart and Ed. Marshall, three-quarters; E. Snowden, and R. Simpson, half backs; O. Randall, H. Wilkinson, J. Killeen, C. Killeen, A. Wearing, O. Dobson, H. Snowden and H. May, forwards; reserve, C. Bamford.

The game will start at 3 o'clock.

The practice game arranged by the intermediates to take place at the Caledonia grounds this afternoon has been cancelled. Instead the intermediates will meet the juniors at Beacon Hill at 1.45 sharp. The intermediates will wear red and the juniors any other color.

Rugby Union.

To the Sporting Editor.

Sir,—The following extract appears to me to be worthy of notice by our British Columbia referees: "The Athletic News, Monday, Nov. 23, 1903—Is it a 'knock on' in every case in which the ball goes forward off a player's hands? The answer given by the Rugby Union was: If, in the opinion of the referee it is simply a rebound, i. e., a player only stops the ball, it can be played and the game allowed to proceed. This ruling is unquestionably an accurate interpretation of the rules which define 'knocking on' and 'throwing forward' as 'propelling' the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents in goal."

The Lancashire Referees' Society had a long debate on the subject. It was decided that if a player is running and the ball goes forward off his hands, it should in all cases be deemed a "knock on," because, under such circumstances, it is hardly possible for a player to fail in his attempt to take the ball without "propelling" it in a greater or lesser degree. On the other hand, if a player is standing and the ball goes forward off his hands, it by no means follows that he has committed any breach of rule, and this is the point on which discretionary power may be exercised, and the referee must decide whether it is a "knock on" or a rebound, and act accordingly.

I write this in the hope that we spectators of Rugby will hear the whistle at longer intervals in the future.

PLACE KICK.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Victoria vs. Garrison.

What promises to be perhaps the most exciting game of Association played for many seasons will take place this afternoon at Beacon Hill between the Garrison and Victoria. Both teams have been striving against each other ever since the Royal Artillery came out to this province, and the fact that today's game will be the last that they will play before the soldiers' departure for China, will make it doubly interesting. In any event this match will practically decide whether or not the Garrison will again win the city championship, as they have done for the past two seasons. The Garrison have only lost two points, the Columbias have lost four and the Victorias, who have only played three games, have lost two points.

The Victoria team will be almost the same as the one which suffered defeat on the Garrison grounds a fortnight ago. Pettigrew, however, will exchange places with Sam Lorimer at centre forward, and Lorimer will play full back with Goward. The local team have been practicing steadily for the last ten days and fully expect to reverse their former defeat. The soldiers are also certain of victory, and the supporters of both teams can rest assured a fast game of Association football will be played.

Mr. Fred Richardson, who has made the name for himself among the lovers of football as the most efficient and impartial referee in the province, will officiate in that position.

The following is the Victoria team: Goal, F. Jones; backs, H. A. Goward and S. Lorimer; half backs, W. Yorke, N. Gowen and Thompson; forwards, L. Yorke, B. Tye, H. Pettigrew, J. Lorimer and D. E. Menzies.

The kick-off will take place at 2.45 sharp.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Moana.

A match will be played this afternoon at Beacon Hill between the Y. M. C. A. team and the R. M. S. Moana team. The game will be played on the lower grounds, and will commence at 3 o'clock.

The following team will represent the Centrals in their game with the Capitals this afternoon: Goal, Johnson; backs, McKittrick (captain), Kinlock; half backs, Noel; Phair, McQuade; forwards, Shanks, Nesbitt, Milligan, Brooker, McInnes; reserves, Gowen and Baker. This is the final game in the junior league series. Only one point divide the teams and a good game may be expected. The kick-off will take place at 1.30.

BASKETBALL.

Young Ladies' Match.

On Monday evening, the 14th inst., in the Y. M. C. A. annex hall, corner of Broad and Pandora streets, the young ladies' basketball teams representing the Victorias and the Capitals, will play the return match. The ball will be thrown up at 8.30 p.m., and it is expected that the game will be a very exciting and interesting one. The Victorias will wear costumes of blue and gold, while the Capitals will play in blue and white. Both teams have been practicing hard and are prepared to play a fast and scientific game.

Early in January the Westminster team of young lady basketballers will come to Victoria to play the return match with the local team, when a fine match is looked for. The Royal City maidens have been training steadily for the match with the Victoria girls.

J. B. A. A. vs. F. Y. M. A.

This evening a match will take place at the Drill hall between the J. B. A. A. and F. Y. M. A. senior teams, commencing at about 8.30 o'clock. The respective teams follow:

J. B. A. A.—Guards, Pettingell (captain) and Finlayson; centre, K. Hughes; forwards, Belyea and R. Peden.

F. Y. M. A.—Guards, Shotbolt and Jones; centre, W. Peden; forwards, Dalby and Gallop.

HOCKEY.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a hockey match, will be played at Oak Bay grounds between the Victoria Intermediates and the Victoria College. A good game may be expected. The following will represent the Victoria College:

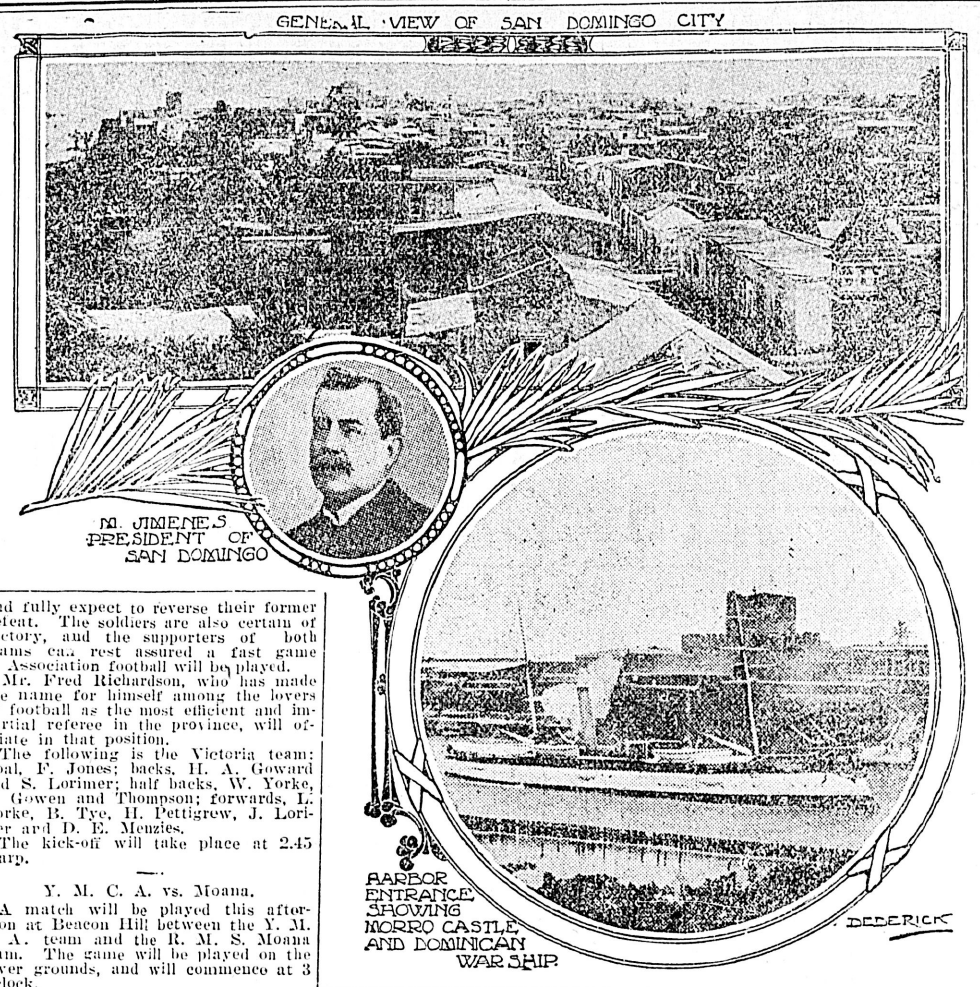
Forwards—R. McInnes, R. White, H. Cobbett, J. Gibson and C. Rogers.

Half backs—R. Robertson, F. Wood, J. Clearihue.

Full backs—P. Hing and Nelson Scott.

Goal—H. Brown.

Substitute—P. Gill.



THE RING.

Johnson Gets Decision.

Colma, Cal., Dec. 11.—Jack Johnson, champion colored heavyweight, was tonight given the decision at the end of the twentieth round over Sandy Ferguson at the Colma Club.

O'Brien and Ryan Matched.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Philadelphia Jack O'Brien and Tommy Ryan were matched today for a six-round bout in Philadelphia. The contest will probably be held on Christmas day.

The Minesota Historical society will publish the diaries of Alexander Ramsey who was governor of Minesota when it was a territory, was governor of the state during the civil war and represented its people in the United States senate.

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J. & E. WONG CO.

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Ladies Underwear made to order.

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Prices very reasonable.

Notice is hereby given that Loy Way Ying, carrying on business as market gardener at Oak Bay District, under the name of Kong Kee Ean, has sold all his interest in said business to me. All claims against Loy Way Ying are hereby required to be sent to Wah Yun & Co., of 78 Cormorant street, Victoria, before the 17th day December next, after which date no claims will be recognized.

LEE HO.

December 7th, 1903.

The Mayoralty

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to announce that I am a candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence at the coming election.

CHAS. E. REDFERN

The Mayoralty

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to announce that I will be a candidate at the coming election for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

G. H. BARNARD.

Sidney & Nanaimo Transportation Co., Ltd.

Time Table Taking Effect 30th Nov., 1903.

Victoria & Sidney Railway, train leaving Victoria at 8 a. m., connects at Sidney with steamer Iroquois.

MONDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Pier Island, Fulford Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Gallano, Gabriola.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY—Round trip through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Gallano, North Pender, Saturna, South Pender, Moresby, returning, arrive Victoria 6 p. m.

THURSDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Musgraves, Burgoyne Bay, Maple Bay, Crofton, Vesuvius Bay, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis, Gabriola.

For further information and tickets apply to Victoria Sidney Ry., Market building.

ATLANTIC SS. SAILINGS

From St. John, N. B.

Jretorlan—Allan Line	Jan. 2
Sicilian—Allan Line	Jan. 16
Ionian—Allan Line	Jan. 23
Lake Manitoba—Can. Pacific	Dec. 26
Lake Champlain—Can. Pacific	Jan. 9
Lake Erie—Can. Pacific	Jan. 23

From Halifax, N. S.

Parisian—Allan Line	Dec. 28
Pretorian—Allan Line	Jan. 4
Bavarian—Allan Line	Jan. 11

From Portland, Me.

Canada—Dominion Line	Jan. 2
Dominion—Dominion Line	Jan. 23

From New York, N. Y.

Teutonic—White Star Line	Dec. 23
Cedric—White Star Line	Dec. 30
Majestic—White Star Line	Jan. 6
Lucania—Cunard Line	Dec. 26
Etruria—Cunard Line	Jan. 2
Anchoria—Anchor Line	Jan. 2
Furnesia—Anchor Line	Jan. 16

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PUDDINGS! PUDDINGS! PUDDINGS!

Christmas is coming, and everybody wants one. We are giving the best value in town or out of town. Best quality 25c. per lb.

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Stoddart's Brooches, from 25c. to $250
Stoddart's Scarf Pins, from 25c. to $75
Stoddart's Solid Gold Chains, from $10
Stoddart's Solid Gold Lockets, from $4
Stoddart's 8-Day Striking Clocks, from $3
Stoddart's Solid Silver and Plated Ware will be found the most modern and durable ever sold anywhere.
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Fancy Water Sets	$ 1.25	Case Carvers	$ 3.50
Afternoon Tea Sets	1.25	Silver Plated Napkin Rings	.35
Children's Mugs	.5	Silver Plated Pickles	1.50
Fancy Table Lamps	1.50	Silver plated Cake Stands	3.00
97 Piece Dinner Set	7.00	5-Hole Cruet	2.75
China Tea Sets	6.00	Children's Tea Sets	.20
Carving Sets from	1.25		

All Good Value.

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Advertise in the Colonist

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As Per Treasury Accounts for the Year Ended 30th June, 1903.

ASSETS.

Dominion Government, Sec. 2, Terms of Union	$ 583,021 40
Sinking Fund Loan, 1877, (invested in London)	369,548 80
Sinking Fund, 1887, (invested in London)	168,355 26
Sinking Fund, 1891, '93, '95, '99 and 1902 (stock)	656,158 55
Exhibit of gold at Paris Exposition (incharge of Dom. Gl. Sur'y, London)	3,003 06
Canadian Bank of Commerce (account current)	80,742 09
Canadian Bank of Commerce (gold bar deposit account)	550 81
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London	437 67
Island Mountain Quartz Min. Co., (guarantee payment under 50 Vic., ch. 24)	22,973 44
Victoria & Sidney Ry. Co. (amount paid for interest on the Co.'s bonds)	64,005 00
Haddington Island stone quarry (bal. due on purchase of mortgage, etc.)	1,261 46
Advance to farmers for seed in 1895 (re Fraser river floods)	15,525 33
Nakusp and Slocan railway, mortgage account	647,072 00
Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Co. (amt. paid for interest on bonds, etc., in excess of Dominion subsidy and net earnings)	278,453 87
Nakusp and Slocan Railway Co., (amount paid for interest on bonds, etc., in excess of Dominion subsidy and net earnings)	39,610 62
Cowichan Creamery Association (Loan, "Dairy Associations Act")	600 00
Comox Creamery Association (Loan, "Dairy Associations Act")	1,500 00
Victoria Creamery Association (Loan, "Dairy Associations Act")	2,000 00
Stumping powder purchase account (powder stored at Vernon)	1,315 15
Chilliwack District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	255,344 78
Coquitlam District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	138,991 99
Maple Ridge District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	205,861 52
Matsqui District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	194,364 38
Pitt Meadows District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	85,864 21
Sumas District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	19,268 30
Surrey District Dyking Lands (security under Public Dyking Act)	905 55
Chilliwack District Dyking Lands, interest account, (security under Public Dyking Act	20,950 26
Maple Ridge District Dyking Lands, interest account (security under Public Dyking Act)	32,712 58
Coquitlam District Dyking Lands, interest account (security under Public Dyking Act)	21,596 62
Matsqui District Dyking Lands, interest account (security under Public Dyking Act)	25,784 00
Pitt Meadows District Dyking Lands, interest account, (security under Public Dyking Act)	14,959 52
Sumas District Dyking Lands interest account, (security under Public Dyking Act	3,663 17
Aggassiz Dyking Commissioners, interest account, (security under Public Dyking Act)	362 13

Advances to Departments, viz:—

Hon Provincial Secretary	$ 450 00	Public Works Engineer	700 00
Hon. Minister of Mines	850 00	Surveyor of Taxes	150 00
Hon. C. C. Lands and Works	100 00	Superintendent of Police	200 00
Registrar Supreme Court	100 00	Agent-General, London	243 42
Department of Agriculture	200 00		$2,993 42

Balances due by Agents, viz:—

Cowichan	$1,000 00	Atlin	2,000 00
Revelstoke	3,000 00	Alerni	400 00
New Westminster	2,000 00	Nanaimo	2,000 00
Vernon	2,000 000	Golden	1,548 90
Telegraph Creek	464 56	Ashcroft	500 00
Nelson	4,000 00	Kaslo	3,000 00
Comox	2,569 40	Barkerville	1,020 41
Greenwood	2,172 75	Clinton	3,838 69
Omineca	665 45	Fairview	2,000 00
Rossland	1,590 00	Nicola	149 75
Kamloops	1,500 00	Ladysmith	1,000 00
			$38,330 00

Cash balance on hand at treasury	3,520 49
Province of British Columbia (being balance of liabilities over assets)	8,539,878 68
	$12,542,086 19

Examined and found correct,
J. A. ANDERSON,
Auditor-General.

LIABILITIES.

British Columbia Loan (Act, 1877) bearing 6 p. c. in., payable in London	$ 462 600 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1887) bearing 4½ p.c. in., payable London	381 210 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1891) bearing 3 p. c. in., payable in London	2,139,141 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1893) bearing 3 p. c. in., payable in London	599,945 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1895) bearing 3 p. c. in., payable in London	2,037,000 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1897) bearing 3½ p.c. in., payable at Victoria	50,000 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1899) bearing 3 p. c. in., payable in London	1,649,000 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1902) bearing 3 p. c. in., payable in London	3,496,850 00
British Columbia Loan (Dyking Debenture Acts, 1897, 1898, 1899)	671,000 00
Railway Guarantee Bonds (Nakusp & Slocan Ry Aid Act, 1894)	647,072 00
Deposits (interstate estates, etc)	103,762 55
Deposits (suitors' funds, "Suitors' Fund Act")	48,809 36
Canadian Bank of Commerce (Dyking account)	241,038 18
Westminster and Vancouver Railway Co. (Security deposit, section 32 of the Company's Incorporation Act)	5,000 00
British Columbia Plate Glass Insurance Co. (Security deposit, section 3 of the Company's Incorporation Act)	1,000 00
Premium on sale of dyking debentures (suspense account)	6,000 00
Real Estate Mining Claims (sec. 152, Placer Mining Act)	352 04
Maple Ridge Dyking District, sinking fund account	202 58
Matsqui Dyking District, sinking fund account	2483 39
Sumas Dyking District, sinking fund account	17 65
Chilliwack Dyking District, sinking fund account	310 18
Registrar Supreme Court (sec 86, Land Clauses Consolidation Act)	65 00
Gold Bar account (bullion deposit from assay office)	550 81
Port Simpson Agency (balance due agent)	586 45
	$12,542,..086 19

J. McB. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

HEARD IN PARIS.

Some interesting and suggestive references to Canada, our trade and our general fiscal policy, were, in connection with British Imperial possibilities of commercial policy, made the other day in Paris by Mr. Bodington, the president of the British Chamber of Commerce, in the French capital, where the chamber holds quite an important position by reason of the importance of the business relations of Great Britain and France.

Mr. Bodington, speaking at a banquet given by his Chamber, at which there were present some very representative French public men and men of business, first expressed his belief that Anglo-French commercial conditions, being what they are, the adoption of a preferential tariff by Great Britain would not impair the present friendly feeling of the two countries.

This is the more probable, as a very large proportion of the exports of France to the United Kingdom consists of goods and articles in some cases not producible in the latter country, and in others not so easily capable of British production.

Mr. Bodington added that French Canada's friendly feeling towards France would also tend to the more careful consideration of all matters of trade relationship between the British Empire in general and the French Republic, and he was personally of opinion that the suggested modification of British fiscal policy, would in the end, if adopted, do good all round by gradually leading to a general reduction of tariffs throughout the world.

The president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris then proceeded to make effective advertisement of Canadian opportunities, by declaring that, from the gold fields of the Yukon to the steel mills of Ontario, Canada was by far the most prosperous colony of the Empire, and he added, thus evidencing his faith in a reasonable policy of protection, that what Canada thought today the Empire would think tomorrow.

Mr. Bodington, it is true, was, as things are, not quite happy in his reference to the steel mills of Ontario, as some of them are, as we know, passing through a period of difficulty and stress, of which facts he seems to be unaware. But on the whole, such troubles being in all probability transient, the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce president were apt and timely, and, as we have said, put in some very good words for Canada in the capital of a land with which there should be possibilities of considerable extension as regards the trade of our Dominion.

AN AWKWARD REFERENCE.

Colonel Jones, of the Hawaiian militia, and Major-General MacArthur, of the United States army, have been stating and through interviews with representatives of the press, publishing, opinions of their own which will scarcely please President Roosevelt as raising an embarrassing suggestion that may annoy Germany's Imperial authorities quite a little. The military and militant gentlemen in question, forgetting the desirability of professional reticence on delicate matters connected with international relations, have lately discussed and agreed, more or less, upon the likelihood, in their opinion, of Germany's defiance of the Monroe doctrine in South America in defence of German commercial and German colonizing interests on that continuent, in parts of which our Teutonic brethren already stand on a strong trade footing.

"There will be trouble some day between us and Germany in respect of our country's favorite doctrine," say the two American officers, "and there will then be warm work on the Pacific. The United States should, therefore," says to the assenting General the Colonel of the militia of Hawaii, "fortify that Island."

This may or may not be advisable, from our neighbors' standpoint, whilst if so it be, President Roosevelt will not thank his Colonel and his General for giving to the world in such blunt, undiplomatic fashion, their motive in making the suggestion.

GERMANY LEARNS BY EXPERIENCE.

A recent cable despatch from London states that Germany will not withdraw the "most favored nation" treatment from British South Africa in consequence of the latter's beginning of preferential treatment in respect of imports from the United Kingdom.

Otherwise British South Africa might, like Canada, retaliate upon Germany for intervention in the matter of a British Imperial fiscal preference.

This would probably be far too great a risk for even the German Empire to run in the case of British South Africa, with which Germany does a very large and profitable trade, having there in fact far more at stake, commercially, than in the case of our Dominion, which has, with less opportunity, countered fairly effectively against Germany's exporters.

New Brunswick is, like our own Province, compelled to raise more revenue, and this is, in part, to be raised by increase of lumber dues and charges. The stumpage on cut lumber is being increased from $1 to $1.25 a thousand, and the charge for the renewal of leases to be made $8 a square mile, or double the former amount.

The Socialist members of the Legislature are being paid all sorts of doubtful compliments by the Opposition press, according to which they are malignants indeed, bent on nothing less than deliberately bringing the Province to rack and ruin. But hard words break no bones, and those thus assailed will probably be more amused than hurt, and continue to "gang their ain gait."

The members of the reeves' convention had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview with Mr. J. F. Garden, the chairman, and the other members of the municipal committee of the Legislature, yesterday morning. It has encouraged hope of the adoption and passage into law this session of what appear to the convention which has suggested them, to be several very desirable amendments of our Municipal Acts, as affecting district councils. The municipal committee promises also to take into careful consideration some larger suggestions, as to the consolidation of our municipal legislation, after division into sections relating respectively to towns and to rural or suburban dstricts. This, however, will take much time and care, and it is, therefore, possible that this particular work may not be accomplished this session, should it be of short duration. Most of the convention's suggested amendments are, however, capable of being included in a short and simple bill, the drafting, consideration and passage of which should not seemingly occupy our legislators for more than parts of two or three days at most.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

Sir,—"Exiled Canuck," dealing with home industries in yesterday's issue, struck an old sore, that will have to run its course before remedies can be applied.

I venture to say that no city on this coast can make so little claim of helping its home industries and giving manufacturers encouragement, as Victoria. Not only that, observe the consideration shown the manufacturing concerns already here. If you can tell me, what better office the Board of Trade could bend its energies to "then you have me," yet the wholesale element comprising this body have not awakened or realized that apart from trading pursuits, which are their first consideration, manufacturies and employment of labor in our midst are an absolute necessity before we have backbone. Take again the average citizen, how little he cares how and from whom his wants are supplied, so long as he is not an immediate sufferer. No recognition here of principle, nor of the inevitable results of such indifference.

Yet look at the wholesale, the retail, the legal and other fraternities, including the good union and non-union men, all in the swim with some few exceptions. Then just ask yourself the question: "Isn't it about time to be up and out if we don't want to be carried down with such patriotic industrialism? The little red wagon is only part evidence of how the trade of this city and province can be catered to from the outside and bring to mind in a forcible manner how little we gain by remaining and assisting to pay the large increased taxation rendered necessary and now being meted out to us by the provincial government.

Be honest and just in the future with your fellow man and either get down to business on business lines, or see to it in the future distribution of emigration literature that you tell the truth by representing conditions as they exist. All you may say then of locked up resources or beautiful climate will not attract others from leaving a bad thing to jump into that which is infinitely worse.

"ONE WHO HAS STAYED WITH IT."

Victoria, Dec. 11, 1903.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

Sir,—As one who finds it necessary to ride on the Esquimalt cars frequently, I have noticed that the old Point Ellice bridge has been partially torn down, and with a good many others, would like to know if the city engineer still thinks it safe for tram car traffic. This bridge has been in constant use for a good many years and at present sways a great deal when the car is passing over, consequently the residents of Victoria West and Esquimalt would feel more secure if they were certain of its stability.

A RESIDENT OF ESQUIMALT.

Victoria, Dec. 11th, 1903.

A REMINISCENCE AND A CORRECTION

Sir,—I was very much interested in the copy of the first issue of the Colonist, Dec. 11th, 1858, and your editorial comments. Permit me to correct your statement that there are only the Hudson Bay Co., Hibben & Co., and The Colonist at present doing business, who were in business at that date. The wholesale drug business at present carried on as Henderson Bros., Limited, was started on Yates street by the late Mr. A. J. Langley, in May of 1858, and carried on as Langley & Co. until his death in April of 1896, at which time the firm name was changed to that of Henderson Bros.

T. M. HENDERSON.

Victoria, Dec. 11th, 1903.

DISCOVERY OF KLONDIKE.

Sir,—In the Colonist of December 5th, you have a news item referring to Skookum Jim as a Yukon pioneer, and George Carmack as being the discoverer of Klondike, the latter part of which is wrong, for as a matter of fact, the only thing George Carmack ever discovered was a way to live without working, off the labor of his Indian wife, who is a sister of Skookum Jim. The history of the discovery is as follows: In the spring of 1896 Skookum Jim, Dawson Charlie and Tagish Charlie, both cousins of Jim's, took a notion to visit their relatives in the north, so they accordingly each took a blanket, a sack of salt, three rifles, pick, shovel and gold pan, went down from Dyea to Wrangel, then up the Stickeen, across to Teslin lake, along which they hunted until they came to the Hotalinqua river, where they built a raft and started down their long river journey, stopping in many places to prospect. They found gold all the way down on the bars of the river, and one place in particular, of which more later, arriving Forty-Mile, where Carmack lived. They concluded to go up to the Klondike to hunt moose, where they arrived early in August, meeting Henderson there, and he asked them to keep a lookout for gold as they went up the creek that has now become famous. Jim having been many years on the Stickeen and some three years in the employ of Captain Wm. Moore, was well acquainted with mining, and the first pan of dirt ever washed on Bonanza was by Skookum Jim, on what is now known as No. 66 below, where he got coarse gold. Following up stream he tried a few more pans, all of which showed colors. Arriving at the Forks they started hunting for moose, a very easy job in those days, for the animals had well beaten roads along all the ridges, which can be seen even to this day. Having killed two moose near where French Hill now is, they started to pack the meat out. Having brought a load down to the crossing below the Forks, they were on the way back for more, Carmack being in the lead and some distance ahead of the three Indians, who sat down at a small gulch to rest, when Jim lay down to have a drink. While drinking he saw something shining under his nose. Fishing it out of the water he said to Charlie: "Gold." Charlie said no; then Jim bit it with his teeth leaving the impressions on the nugget which was as large as the end of his thumb. Jumping up he "cooeed" to Carmack, who came back, and the excitement commenced right there. Jim and Carmack took 1500 feet, planting a stake in the middle of the centre claim. Carmack wrote the notice for Jim on one side of the stake and his notice on the other, Jim having the upstream side and Carmack the lower part. Dawson Charlie staking No. 2 above, and Tagish Charlie No. 2 below. The gulch where the first nugget was found is called Skookum gulch, and turned out very rich. After Carmack thought he had wealth enough he quietly sold his claim, left his Indian wife without a cent of money, and gilted with a white woman from Dawson via St. Michaels. His first wife has made a number of attempts to get restitution, without avail, so she and her daughter are dependents on Skookum Jim for their existence, and he is man enough not to see them want. I would not like to say what would happen if Jim could lay hands on Carmack for the ill treatment of his sister. He has sought him in vain each time he has been in Seattle, and I think it well he did not find him.

While on their trip down the Hootalinqua they found a good diggings and the summer of 1902 Dawson Charlie started out on a trip to prospect them, when one night he lost both his pack horses and had to abandon the trip. The same summer Indian Patsey came down to Dawson to get Skookum Jim to go up to the head of White river, where some years ago they found some gold while hunting sheep. Jim having some lawsuits on hand could not go until this summer, as the same trio that discovered gold on Bonanza may justly be said to have also discovered the new diggings, and they know of more, but no amount of persuasion will induce them to tell where some valuable finds await their pleasure to show the white man. Skookum Jim is a Canadian born, and his right name is Jim Mason, his father having kept a small trading post at Tagish years ago. He is very proud of being a Canadian, and when he gets a little hilarious he emphasizes the fact very strongly.

Thanking you for space that justice may be done to one who deserves it.

W. E. L.

Victoria, Dec. 10th, 1903.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Rev. A. J. Morice, O. M. I., missionary and historian of Stuart's Lake, passed through Ashcroft last Saturday for Vancouver, where he expects to spend the winter. He has been engaged on a history of the northern interior of British Columbia and has two chapters still to write, when it will be complete and will go to the publisher. Altogether there will be 21 or 22 chapters, two only of which will be confined to a history of the early missionery efforts, Catholic and Protestant. Dating from 1640 to 1872, this history will doubtless be the most complete and accurate ever published of the province. Father Morice has been collecting data for many years for this work, and has auso carefully examined the histories of others.—Ex.

The new assessment roll for Revelstoke riding shows the remarkable increase of $200,000 for the year. The valuation of Revelstoke riding is: Real property $680,848, wild land $218,121, personal property $205,000, income $316,000.—Kootenay Mail.

A wide circle of Rossland friends will learn with keen regret of the death in Toronto on Monday of J. B. McArthur, formerly a prominent resident of Rossland and an active mining operator throughout the Kootenays. It is more than two years since Mr. McArthur visited the Golden City but everyone resident in the community prior to that time remembers the deceased gentleman with respect and in many instances with admiration.—Rossland Miner.

The recent car of ore from the Capella netted the owners over $6,000. This mine, at the back door of New Denver, is one of the richest silver producers in America. If it were in Poplar creek, or some other camp where the richness of a property is told about, not smothered, it would be advertised the world over. When Goat mountain is extensively mined and the ore bodies tapped at great depth, New Denver will have a mine that will make millions for its owners and the community.—New Denver Ledge.

The reopening services in the Methodist church will take place on Sunday, December 20th, unless it is found absolutely impossible to get the work finished by that time. The Rev. R. J. McIntyre, well and favorably known to Armstrong audiences, has promised to be present and will preach at both services (morning and evening) and will deliver an address at the Monday evening concert. Further announcements next week.—Armstrong Advertiser.

Petitions are in circulation in the Princeton district addressed to both the Provincial and Dominion governments, praying that aid be extended to a direct line from Princeton to the coast via Hope pass. The petition claims that the Similkameen will not materially benefit from the construction of the Kamloops, Nicola and Similkameen line, and that Princeton does not get a square deal by the granting of aid from Spence's Bridge to Nicola. A Board of Trade has been formed at the Similkameen capital for the purpose of furthering the railway campaign.—Kamloops Standard.

What will be the largest gold mining dredge in Canada, and perhaps on the Pacific coast, is being constructed at Lillooet for the Iowa-Lillooet Gold Mining Company at a cost of $86,500. For this construction nine carloads of machinery were unloaded at Ashcroft and drawn by wagon to Lillooet, 64 miles. What is more, if the dredge now under construction proves the success its builders confidently anticipate, seven more plants will be put in, and the dredging industry along the Fraser river will be the most important in British Columbia. At present a dredge, all of steel, is being built at Lytton, which will be about the same size as the one at Lillooet, and will cost $80,000, and two others which are being repaired will be at work in Lytton in the spring.—Ashcroft Journal.

It is known that the Brooklyn and Stemwinder dumps have thousands of tons of ore of good grade that any of the smelters of the district would be glad to have to mix with other ores. In consideration of the foregoing, it would seem that it will not now be long before ore shipments from the north side of the city will be going out regularly.—Phoenix Pioneer.

ESPERANTO—A PROPOSED UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

(Communicated.)

There has just been issued in England a monthly magazine, the "Esperantist," which opens up a vista of great possibilities. It is the official organ of the Esperanto Club, and "Esperanto" is the name of the new universal language. It seems almost incredible that there should be such a tuing as a tongue capable of being easily spoken and understood as well as written by Englishman and German, by Russian and Greek. Yet Esperanto promises to fulfill such an office. Mr. W. T. Stead, in a prefatory article, calls it a "key language." He says it "is only put forward as a second language which if universally adopted would enable the natives of every land to communicate easily with any foreigner, no matter what might be his mother tongue. What we hope is to make the human race bi-lingual."

The foundation of the language would seem to be Spanish, to judge by its appearance and its sound. Its vowel sounds are the broad sounds of Pitman's Phonography. The consonants are simplified and rendered more uniform. Q, W, X, and Y disappear. Altogether the alphabet consists of 28 letters. Its simple rules admit of no exceptions. The vocabulary consists of root words, which are modified by some 30 offixes. There is something extremely fascinating about the idea of such a language, and perhaps an Esperanto Club might be formed in Victoria. Not only does it present a useful medium for business men in foreign trade, etc., but it has a great field of utility in the intellectual world. A great and truly International Review, in which the thoughts of the mighty intellects of the world from London to Cathay might be presented in the catholic dress of Esperanto would indeed be a goal worth striving after.

As may readily be seen, the name of the language denotes "Hope." There have been many encouragements to hope in the past century. It is not without meaning that prophets such as Maurice and Robertson, Tennyson and Browning, have bid their hearers and their readers lift up their heads in hope. These men were seers of the great unifying Power which would heal rather than divide. And Esperanto, extravagant as its claims may seem to some, must yet be read as a sign of that coming time when

"Man to man the warld o'er,
"Shall brithers be and a' that."

Esperanto magazines are published in Europe in French, Flemish, Czech, and Bulgarian, and there is an International Medical Review in Esperanto.

Scene: Art Gallery.

Old lady—Haven't you got any more figgers in marble?

Attendant—No, madam; these are all. Is there anyone you are looking after?

Old lady—Yes. I want the statute of limitations I've heard my dear husband talk so much about.—Tit-Bits.

HOT SODA. Hot as it ought to be. Sweet as you like it.

HOT SODA. Hot Lemonade will cure your cold

HOT SODA. Hot Beef Tea will make you strong

HOT SODA. Hot Chocolate will warm you up

We have our new Hot Soda Fountain going.

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CHEMISTS
S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas

ENLARGEMENTS
From your Kodak Films make nice
XMAS PRESENTS
Kodaks and supplies. Blue and Black line printing.
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Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analyzed. Control assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial shipments. Smelter tests.
Vancouver, B. C.

Queen's Head
Galvanized Iron.
The man who has used it does not need to be told it's the best.
Every sheet guaranteed.
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN LYSAGHT, Limited.
A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL.
Managers Canadian Branch.

There is a remarkable coincidence in the lives of Mrs. A. F. Martin and Mrs. James Blain, residents of Whitley county, Ind. They are twins, nearly 80 years old, never have lived more than five miles apart, each is a great grandmother, and each has had seven children. They are widows, their husbands having died within 30 days. Their sister, Mrs. Pheba Lamson of Auburn, aged 78, is also a great grandmother.

"77"
A COMMON COLD

"The history, literature and therapeutics of the condition known as a 'Cold' shows conclusively that very little has been known in regard to this state.

"Who has not witnessed the many failures of a 'good sweating,' a dose of 'castor oil,' etc.? The fact is, we have been overlooking the true origin of the diseased state known as a 'Cold.' It is primarily a disease of the stomach, a derangement of the processes of gastric digestion." — Medical Times.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" breaks up the Cold, and if alternated with or followed by the use of Specific No. 10, the stomach will perform its functions, and the gastric derangement caused by taking cold will be corrected.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists, 25c each.

Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

COLDS

William C. Whitney makes announcement that in accordance with plans formed some time ago he has decided to retire from racing in England, and early next month will sell the horses he has had in that country for the past four years. This action is due chiefly to the fact that Mr. Whitney's racing interests in the United States have grown to such proportions that they require all his spare attention. He has been only moderately successful in his racing ventures abroad with American horses.

Could scarcely get up or down without help.

Had a severe pain in the small of the back.

Was treated in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, but not cured.

Kidney trouble was the trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cured Mr. George Graves, Pitts Ferry, Ont., of a very bad case of kidney trouble.

He tells about the cure in the following words: "I cannot recommend Doan's Kidney Pills too highly. I never took anything that did me so much good. I had a severe pain in the small of my back and could scarcely get up or down without help. I could hardly urinate, but when I did the pain was terrible. I was in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, last winter and when I came out I was some better but not cured. It was then I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised. Since taking them I have been completely cured and have not had any trouble with my kidneys since."

Doan's Kidney Pills, 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



CHILDREN'S DAY

At Spencer's Today

We invite the Children to take advantage of Today, the school-free day and come and see the things that Santa Claus is going to distribute on

Christmas Morning
Toy Department 2nd Floor

Toys

Children's Furniture Sets (2 chairs and one table), prices $2.00 and $3.00.
Go Carts, 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.
Buggies with shades, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 $2.50 and $3.00.
With plush seats, etc., price $4.50.
Rocking Horses, $1.00 and $1.25.
Wheelbarrows, 65c. and 90c.
Wagons, Iron Rails, $3.75.
Wagons, iron top, $3.00 and $3.50.
Wagons, wood rails, $2.00 and $3.00.
Tricycles, $2.75, $3.25 and $3.75.

Special for Today

Six Blackboards, $2.25 kind, for $1.00.
Seven Blackboards, $1.25 kind, for 75c.
Ping Pong Balls, 10c. dozen.

Youths' Long Pant Suits

68 Suits. Value $6.50, for $4.50.
38 Suits, value $4.50, for $3.00.
411 Boys' Three-Piece Suits, at $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50. Regular value, $3.50 to $5.75.

Sale of Mufflers Today

At 25c., were 50c. Men's Cotton and Wool and Silk Mufflers, at 50c., were 75c. and $1. Colored Silk Mufflers, at 75c., were $1. White Figured Silk Mufflers.

Boys' Waistcoats at 50c

Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds.

Xmas Slippers House Slippers

$1.50 qualities for $1.00.
For men and women. Felt soles, leather soles.
Kid Slippers (8-strap sandals). See Government street window. Price, $3.00.
French Heel Slippers, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
The New Front (high cut) American novelty, $3.00.

Slippers and Shoes for Baby

All styles, all shapes, all colors, 50c. pair.

Crossett Shoes for Men

All styles, $4.50 pair.
The pointed toe, the round toe, the blunt toe, the square toe.
Leathers—Velour Calf, Box Calf, Patent Corona, Vici Kid and Dongola.

All Goodyear Welts

Sole Leathers—Oak Tanned and Vicalized (waterproof) sole leathers. All widths. Price, $4.50 pair.
The best value in Canada.

Fine American Shoes for Women

For Tender Feet—A lace shoe made of the best quality Kid, flexible sole; also a Kid lined insole. Price, $4.50.
For Evening or Street Wear—A Lace Shoe. Foxing of best quality Kid with dull Kid upper. Price, $4.50.
For All-Round Wear—Best quality Kid throughout. Price, $4.50.
A Dressy Shoe—Patent Corona. Price $5.00.

Children's Jackets

Sensible Xmas Presents. Prices, $4.50 to $17.50.
Stole Fronts, Capes and Military effects.

Raincoats

Three-quarter and full lengths. Prices, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.
Useful because they are adapted for street year as well as the rain.

A Large Space

Will be devoted to the

Sale of Books Today

The price range is from 5c. to $1.00 each.
On every book purchased there is a saving.

We have prepared for the busiest day we ever had in the Clothing Dept

OVERCOAT SALE

$5.75 Buys a $10.00 Overcoat ..... TODAY
$7.75 Buys a $12.50 Overcoat ..... TODAY
$10.00 Buys a $15.00 Overcoat ..... TODAY

MEN'S SUITS

Over 300 to choose from at $7.50 and as many more at $10.00. You can save at least $2.50 on every suit you buy here.

At Spencer's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost. . . .

SPENCER'S
Western Canada's Big Store

The economy of our prices is more pronounced during the holiday season than any other time. . . . .

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

ELECTRIC BELTS IN THE REACH OF ALL

We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

Our Regular No. 7 High Grade $40 BELT for only $5



Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Karn Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from $10 to $10 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Karn's which we sell for only $5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. $5.00, with privilege of examination, if satisfactory, pay the express agent $5.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free.

Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address

THE E. E. KARN CO. 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

BARGAIN

Four-roomed house and stable, good location, James Bay.

$975 00

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government St.

WAH LUN,
Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods
Manufacturer of
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Underwear
31 Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

Saturday's Opportunities!

Why should you not buy on Bargain Day and save money.

AN INTERESTING LIST:

Cleaned Currants, No. 1 Stock, 4 pounds ..... 25c.
Manitoba Jersey Creamery Butter, 1 pound Blocks ..... 25c.
Large Ontario Tested Eggs, per dozen ..... 25c.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Lt.
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.
PHONE 28. 29 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Are we Supplying You With Electric Light?

If not, why not? Why continue to use coal oil when electricity is so cheap? Use the most convenient, brilliant and best light known, the Electric.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co.,
35 Yates Street.

Perfumes For Presentation.

25c., 50c. UP.

Our very large stock enables us to give satisfaction. Glad to have you see them. Telephone 425 and 450. We deliver to any address in the city.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist. 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Holiday Goods

Ebony Mirrors,
Ebony Hair Brushes,
Ebony Cloth Brushes,
Ebony Dressing Cases

A full line of high grade Perfumes put up in newest styles suitable for holiday presents.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.
Clarence Block.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Heating Stoves—own make— all sizes, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

FOTOGRAFS.

A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block. *

Gardening Tools at Cheapside. *

New Edition of B. C. Year Book, by R. E. Gosnell, now on sale at Hibbens. Price $1.00.

All The Leaders

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FIRE ARMS

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AMMUNITION

Largest Stock at

John Barnsley & Co.,

113 GOVERNMENT ST.

Repairs With Despatch.

MAKE ROOM

A fine assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS

And other Toilet Articles, is now being offered at greatly reduced prices to make room for other holiday goods.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE

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A full line in stock of the Celebrated

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FRORAL CREPE PAPER

In Pretty Designs for Lamp Shades and Decorating.

10 Ft. Rolls 25c

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All Colors, 10-foot Rolls, 10c.

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Best Equipped Hack and Livery Stable in the Province.

All Rubber-Tired Hacks and Finest Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and Freight handled at reasonable rates and with dispatch.

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ORIENTAL BAR

Very Choicest of Liquors, Cigars, etc. Only the best kept.

JOS. DUBOIS.

ROYAL HOTEL

Excellent accommodation. Room and meals from $1.25 per day. Rooms only from 50c. Merchants' hot lunch, 25c. Dinner (6-course) 25c.

KINGSLEY & GREENWOOD, Proprietors.

FORT STREET

Pointers

Beautiful Neckwear in exclusive patterns, 25c. to $2.00.

Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c. and 50c.

Fancy Silk Suspenders, exquisite designs, each pair in a dainty box, 75c. to $2.75.

W. & J. WILSON

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers
83 Government St,

$2400

Will buy a new bungalow cottage — all modern conveniences.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News.

Musical Recital.—At the musical recital given this afternoon in Waitt's hall, Mrs. John Irving has kindly consented to present the prizes to the successful pupils. By request the programme will begin punctually at 2:30 p. m.

The Tax Sale.—Good prices in many cases were realized at the land sale of the Victoria electoral district, held in the parliament buildings yesterday morning. It will be continued this morning at 11 a. m. The 12 per cent interest to be collected in case of any of the lands being redeemed prompted many to make an investment.

Bridge Material Here.—All the material for the superstructure of the new Point Ellice bridge has now reached the city, via the E. & N. railway. It is being transferred to the scene of operations and work will be commenced almost immediately. Thirty men will be employed and with this force one span will be completed each week.

Election Apathy.—Registration of householders and license holders for the approaching municipal elections is proceeding very slowly. Though December is the only month in which qualification can be passed and the month is almost half over, up to noon yesterday less than 80 householders had signified their intention of exercising the franchise.

Edison Theatre.—The bill this week has proved a good one, judging from the large crowds that have attended each and every performance. The Lee children make a big hit and are without exception the cleverest child team on the stage today. The boy is but six years old. It is impossible not to laugh when he attempts to flirt with the married women in the audience.

New Coal Mine.—A Chinaman who peddles wood claims to have discovered a good seam of coal on what is known as Coal island. He claims to have discovered a seam on a mountain side facing the water which contains the same quality of coal as is found at Nanaimo. In Victoria he says he has found Chinese prepared to develop the mine on a fifty per cent lay.

Organ Recital.—The third of the series of Advent organ recitals will be given at St. John's Church on Sunday evening, when Mr. Longfield will be assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen: The Misses E. and D. Sehl, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Gibson, Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. Jesse Longfield, who will play a viola solo and take part in an organ duett, the first that has ever been played at this church.

Victoria West Amateurs.—The performance of "The Vagabonds," by Victoria West amateurs was repeated in Semple's hall yesterday evening and was followed by an enjoyable dance. There was a good attendance, and the various parts were admirably portrayed. At the end of the first act a solo was rendered in fine style by J. G. Brown, while other selections, specialties, etc., were given by members of the society during the intermissions.

A Times' Compliment.—Referring to yesterday's souvenir edition of the Colonist the Times said editorially: "The Colonist is today celebrating its forty-fifth birthday. For an old 'un our contemporary is remarkably hale and hearty. It has not entered upon the sere and yellow stage of existence in company with the political party it so strongly supports, for which blessing both the country and the newspaper are to be congratulated. May the contrast in conditions long continue and prosperity shower her richest blessings on the country and the paper."

High Schools Exams.—On Monday morning next at 9:30 in the assembly room of the High School building, the High school entrance examination will be opened. The city superintendent F. H. Eaton, M. A., will be in charge. There will be about seventy-five candidates from the city schools, but it is impossible to give out the number who will represent the rural districts at present. Four subjects will be taken up on Monday as follows: British history, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.; algebra, 10:45 to 12 noon; Canadian history, 1 to 2:15 p. m., and reading, 2:15 to 3:15 p. m. The schools will close for the Christmas holidays on Friday next.

Prominent Labor Man.—Mr. Dan J. O'Donoghue, fair wage officer for the Dominion government, is expected to arrive in Nanaimo in the course of a few days, for the purpose of enquiring into the prevailing wages for labor required on the new postoffice extension which will be completed next summer. Mr. O'Donoghue will make up a schedule based on information received here, which will be submitted as part of the specifications with the stipulation that the wages paid shall not be less than provided in the schedule. Mr. O'Donoghue is one of the oldest and most trusted labor men in Canada, and it is quite likely while he is here the local labor men will arrange to have him address a public meeting.

Elected Officers.—The shareholders of the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company met yesterday in Toronto when a permanent board of directors were elected and the organization of the company perfected. The projected road is from a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Spences Bridge to Nicola, and thence to the American boundary, about 190 miles. At the meeting the following were appointed directors: E. A. Jukes, Toronto, president; George A. Begy, St. Catherines, vice president; Welland D. Woodruff, St. Catharines; W. A. Sherlock, Canton, O.; C. H. Keefer, C. E., Ottawa; W. Dorsitt-Brichall, Montreal; George Dawson, St. Catharines; W. S. McNamara, St. Catharines, secretary and treasurer; H. H. Collier, St. Catharines, solicitor, and George H. Cowan, Vancouver, solicitor for the company in British Columbia.

Every dollar purchase entitles you to one guess how many yards of Ribbon? for the Solid Gold Watch, to be given by Santa Claus on January 1, 1904. Ribbon displayed in our north window. The S. Reid Co., Limited.

Expected Today.—Commodore Goodrich, the officer newly appointed to the command of the Pacific squadron, is expected here from England today.

Hunt Club Run.—The Victoria Hunt Club will take their usual weekly run across country today. The members will rendezvous at the Royal Oak at 2:45 p. m.

To Hold Reception.—The Faculty of Victoria College have issued invitations to a reception to be held in the assembly hall of the High School, Fernwood avenue, on Thursday evening, December 17th, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Price of Butter.—J. D. Wittome, secretary of the Cowichan Creamery Association, calls attention to the fact that the price of the creamery's product of butter at 30 cents a pound has been misquoted. The retail price is 35 cents.

The Orpheum—This week's bill continues to draw large audiences. Miss Rockwell's electric serpentine dance is certainly wonderful. The different colored effects are displayed in a graceful and delightful manner.

Delayed in Sailing.—The steamer Senator was over a day late in sailing for San Francisco this week. This is in consequence of the dense fog which has prevailed on the Sound for several days past. The Senator left Seattle at 6 o'clock yesterday evening and sailed from Victoria at midnight.

Municipal Amendments.—A committee from the convention of reeves met the municipal committee of the legislature yesterday and presented the proposed amendments to the different acts. The committee was very favorably received and there is a good prospect of their requests being complied with.

Jap Murderer Hanged.—Maida, the Japanese murderer who killed two of his countrymen as the result of a drunken spree in a cabin a few miles out of Nanaimo, was yesterday hanged at the Coal City by Radcliffe, the official hangman. He met death bravely, his last words being, "Good-bye, gentlemen."

Victoria Theatre.—A fair house greeted the performance of "Olivette" last evening at the Victoria Theatre. The company did very good work in this tuneful opera and will appear twice today, matinee "La Mascotte" and the evening in the ever popular "Chimes of Normandy."

Improved Service.—Since the steamer Iroquois has passed into the hands of new owners the manner of her operation has much improved. Notwithstanding the difficulty in operating a steamer among the islands of the Gulf during the early part of this week, the Iroquois has maintained a regular service, never missing a trip.

Organ Recital.—Mr. Herbert Taylor will sing the two new songs of G. Jennings Burnett's compositions at the organ recital in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening. Miss McCoy will sing a specially selected soprano solo. Mrs. Hicks, Mr. A. T. Goward and Mr. Jesse Longfield also will contribute choice solos.

Police Court.—In the police court yesterday before Magistrate Hall, Cee Yen, a Chinese, was sentenced to two months imprisonment for stealing sacks of coal from the E. & N. wharf. He was found by Sergeant Walker carrying the coal from the wharf in the early morning, and being unable to give any explanation was arrested. Yesterday morning he pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced.

Drill Hall Concert.—During the progress of the Fifth Regiment band promenade concert at the Drill hall this evening the second game in the Senior League series of basket ball will be played. The Bays and Fernwoods are the contesting teams, and a fast and exciting game is anticipated. The musical selections to be rendered by the regimental band are of the usual high order. The programme will begin at 8.30.

Mandolin Recital.—A small audience greeted Hjalmar O. Anderson at the Alexandra College of Music last evening. This gentleman's playing is masterly and it is very regrettable that there were not more people out to enjoy the programme which was very choice and keenly enjoyed by those present. Mr. Anderson was assisted by Miss Harris, accompanist; Mrs. Lamond, Miss Stone and Mrs. Monk.

Gram-o-Phone.—It is a "thing of beauty and a joy for everybody" who may be fortunate enough to come within the sound of its sweet strains. There is no article more appropriate for a holiday gift for your friends. It turns sadness into mirth and merriment, and brightens and shortens the lonely winter hours that might otherwise be lonely and long. Go at once to Thomas Pimley and get a Berliner Gram-o-Phone. See his ad in this paper for prices, etc.

A Telegraphic Joke.—Says the News-Advertiser of yesterday: "In an idle moment a telegraph operator at Victoria sprang the following cruel joke on a Vancouver comrade over the wires yesterday. He asked the Vancouver man if he had heard that a new bank had been established at Victoria. The Vancouver man naturally expressed surprise and asked the name, whereupon the ticker clicked out: 'The bank of fog.' It is a wonder that the wires did not go down as an indignant protest."

Christmas Windows.—The displays in the various shop windows this year in the matter of holiday offerings exceed anything attempted heretofore for beauty of design and successful execution. The toy stores, the grocery establishments, the jewelers and the dry goods houses are all vieing with each other in handsome window exhibitions. The stores are now in holiday attire, and the taste and ability shown by the various window dressers are of a kind which does credit to the city.

Hunts Polar Bears.—Mr. Edgerton Bracken, who was among the passengers from China on the Empress of India, is to go North shortly on a search for the Arctic polar bear. He will go through to Dawson, and from there to any likely locality to secure the game he is after. Upon his return he intends to stop off in the Rockies and endeavor to secure some of the celebrated Rocky Mountain bighorns. Just to keep his hand in, in the meantime, he will spend a few days up Howe Sound after common or garden bears.

The Colonist's Souvenir.—Yesterday's souvenir edition of the Colonist, consisting of a fac simile of the first issue of the paper published forty-five years ago, was very heartily received and many complimentary references to the same were made during the day, especially by the old-timers who recalled many of the incidents chronicled in the first issue. An interesting note in this connection is the fact that the W. Forman mentioned in the item in the fac simile edition under the head of Nova Scotia happenings was an uncle of Mr. James Forman, of Messrs. Heisterman & Co.

Reeve's Retirement.—At a meeting of the council of Burnaby, held on December 5th, before adjournment the reeve electrified the members of the council by the announcement that he would not be a candidate for the reeveship in the coming year. Except during the first year of incorporation Burnaby had no other reeve and the persistency of Mr. Schou at council meetings has seemed almost a sine qua non. His presence at Victoria now, however, necessitates a change, but it will be a long time before the councilors and taxpayers become reconciled to the absence of him, under whose guidance the municipality attained a credit, financially and otherwise, second to none in the province.

RISK'S SPECIAL RESERVE ★★★ SCOTCH WHISKEY

A special vatting of the cream of Old Highland Whiskies. Matured for many years in Sherry Wood before being bottled.

Flora Will Arrive Sunday Morning

Injured Cruiser Will Come to Esquimalt Under Her Own Steam.

Will Leave Union Bay Convoyed by the Grafton This Afternoon

H. M. S. Flora will not arrive at Esquimalt until Sunday. Yesterday she was engaged in remounting the guns which were stripped from the mounts on the vessel as she lay on the rocks. Her stores and coal were being replaced on board, and she is expected to be ready to leave Union bay, where she is now, this afternoon. The cruiser is lying alongside the Grafton, and is not as greatly injured as was expected. She is not making much water and her pumps easily keep her free. She will come to Esquimalt under her own steam, convoyed by the Grafton.

Had the Flora struck the rocks a short distance to the side of where she slid up on the shelving rock, a few yards south of Village point, she would in all probability have been a total loss. As it was, her injuries, although likely to occupy some time to repair, are not as great as would be expected. Her double bottom and wooden sheathing did much to save her.

The salvage on the vessel was conducted for the most part under heavy fog, and when the cruiser left the rocks she could not be seen from the Grafton or from the other vessels near by. Other than from the strain on the hawser those on the Grafton could not see that she was moving.

New Broom.—Cooper & Linklater, having just taken over the stock and trade of W. A. Stewart, corner Fort and Broad streets, they are determined to sweep out their whole stock in Holiday Suits at greatly reduced prices. A new broom sweeps clean. *

IMPERIAL HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms. Cafe and Bar open day and night. First-class in every respect, at reasonable prices. Cor. View and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Schmidt & Gosnell, proprietors.

All kinds of Carpet Work, Upholstering, etc., executed by experienced men. Your orders will receive our best and prompt attention. Send us your favors, which are always appreciated. Weiler Bros. *

THREE NEW HOT DRINKS—TOMATO BRACER, CLAM COCKTAILS, K. P. C. WINE—TRY THEM.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
Of All Descriptions.
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ROADSIDE HOUSE
BETWEEN.
Victoria and Esquimalt,

Doing good business. Moderate price. Terms if necessary.

MONEY TO LOAN

Improved City Property for Sale.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

P. R. Brown,
LIMITED.
30 BROAD ST.

GO TO THE

White House

And Get A

READY TO WEAR HAT

REDUCED TO

$1.50

H. Young & Co

A Nice Present For Xmas

A Pair of Trousers
or
Fancy Vests

We have a fine selection in stock at SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL CHRISTMAS. Measures can be taken from an old garment. Call early.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

SALE OF DOLLS

At Reduced Prices.
Friday and Saturday, December 11 and 12.
Edwards' Bazaar,
57 Yates Street.

1 3-4 ACRE ESQUIMALT ROAD

Good building site for sale. Price $1400.

WANTED.
$2600 on good security. Interest 6 per cent.

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65 1-2 Yates Street.

Beautiful novelties in Cushion Tops have just arrived, also new materials and designs for Art Needlework.

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Sofa Cushion Covers

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The Geisha Girl, The Chinaman, Bliss, Ha Ha Papoose. These Sofa Cushion Covers are the latest thing. Worth Regularly $1.50.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE AT 90 cts.

New Cushion Cords Just in at

THE ELITE

43 FORT STREET, 43

THE PATERSON SHOE CO'S STORES

A BIG SNAP IN RUBBERS

Girls' and Lads' Rubbers, regular 50c. goods, in sizes 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2,

Selling at 25c. a Pair.

These are the first quality Granby goods. They are being quickly picked up. So you had better call today. They won't be here long at this price.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LTD.

CAMPBELL'S



SPECIALS
For This Week

Sale of Sample Suits

Today and following days of this week we will clear out our entire stock of Ladies' Costumes.

This Season's Styles

A very fine range of Sample Suits will be included in this sale.

Our New Stock of Furs at a Reduction.



PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS

A most acceptible Xmas Gift is a piece of jewelry or silverware, it being good, useful and lasting. We have laid in a specially fine stock for this season, and the low prices at which we can supply really good articles will surprise you.

As it would be impossible to enumerate all we have to offer, we ask you to visit our store, when we shall be pleased to show our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

C. E. REDFERN,
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Established 1862. Telephone 118.

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We have much pleasure in informing our patrons and friends, who have been enquiring for the celebrated

GLUTEN WAFERS

That they are now to hand fresh from the factory. Also a large variety of "Christie Brown's" Goods, Water Ice, Macaroons, Short Bread, Social Teas and others.

Windsor Grocery Company,
Opposite Post Office, Govt. Street.

Buy Your Dolls Now

If you want to have them dressed for Xmas. Our Dolls are all good and best value for the money in the city.

CALL AND SEE OUR CARDS AND CALENDARS

They Will Surprise You.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited

LEST YOU FORGET

We mention the following as suitable Xmas Presents:

Handsome Bound Music Book.	Musical Story Book.
Music Cabinet.	Blow Accordeon.
Toy Drums (a fine line.)	Accordeon.
Violin, with Bow and Case.	Concertina.
Violin Bow.	Mouth Organs, latest styles.
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Dominion Piano.	Nordheimer Piano.
Palmer Piano.	Heintzman & Co. Piano.
Estey Organ.	Karn Piano.
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And anything else usually found in a first class, properly conducted Music House.

M. W. WAITT & CO., - Sole Dealers,
44 GOVERNMENT STREET

SPECIAL

Holiday Bargains in Musical Instruments

We respectfully call your attention today to our large and elegant stock of

VIOLINS

In all grades from the cheapest to the best; full size, three-quarters and half size, at prices ranging from

$3.00 to $150.00

Special values during the holidays at $5.00, $7.50, $12.00 and $15.00. We keep the best quality strings, Bow Hair, Bridges, Rosin, Cases, etc., etc.

FLETCHER BROS.

Something for the Home.

How about a set of Table Cutlery and Plated Forks, or a Case of 3 or 5-piece Set of

CARVERS. SILVER-PLATED WARE.

John Round & Sons Forks and Spoons. We have sold this make for 30 years and fully guarantee it, at

FOX'S, 78 Government St.

A New Wrinkle, (No. 4.)

Easy Vegetable Soup

Two teaspoonfuls Armour's Extract of Beef,
2 quarts of water — 3 tablespoonfuls tomatoes
½ cup carrots — ½ teaspoonful parsley
1 cup potatoes — 2 tablespoonfuls butter
½ onion, chopped fine — ½ bay leaf
½ cup celery — ½ cup rice
salt and pepper

Chop vegetables and add with rice to water with salt; cook until tender (about 30 minutes); then add Extract of Beef, parsley, bay leaf and seasonings. Armour's Tomato Bouillon may be used in place of tomatoes—one tablespoonful of Tomato Bouillon to each quart of soup.

Above is taken from edition *de luxe* "Culinary Wrinkles" (just out) which will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of a metal cap from jar of Armour's Extract of Beef.
ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Armour's Extract of Beef

The Best Extract of the Best Beef

Sold by all jobbing and also retail drug and grocery trade.



ARE WE GOING TO PLAY TOGETHER?
FROM THE EVENING STAR ~ WASH D.C.

BOVRIL

Is "the Stitch in Time"

when epidemics of any kind prevail; when changeable weather makes "catching cold" easy.

At the least sign of fatigue, chilliness, or faintness, take a cup of hot BOVRIL. It will give instantaneous vigour and lasting energy.



BOVRIL is just as good as a preventive as it is as a restorative.

Legislative Assembly

(Continued From Page Eight.)

Hon. Mr. Tatlow in reply, said the adoption of those amendments would simply do away with the assessment bill now before the House, and cause a reversion to the old law. At the introduction of the assessment bill he had fully explained the reasons for bringing in this bill, and the purport of it. It was a matter for congratulation that the government should have been able to produce a bill like this that had met with so little opposition and had suffered so few radical amendments. The intention of the government, and the aim of this bill was to tax all classes on a basis of strict equality. If property was held in British Columbia it should be taxed. He had heard of the proceedings which had been adopted by the Victoria Board of Trade communicating with other Boards of Trade to protest against the bill, and he also knew that the Vancouver Board of Trade declined to join in the protest; their telegram showing that it had never been discussed by the Vancouver board. The telegram was signed by responsible officials of the board. Another telegram was from Frederick Buscombe, of Vancouver, one of the leading wholesalers in the province, declaring that there was absolutely no agitation there against the bill. The agitation, so far as could be ascertained, existed only in Victoria. Regarding Mr. Macdonald's structures to to the mining sections of the Act, Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he had fully taken the House into his confidence and explained that the government had promised to secure the aid of the hon. member from the mining regions; also that the government have promised before the House prorogues, to bring down a special Act to deal with the mining industry of the province. The Assessment Act, he concluded, had gained the sympathy and support of the greater portion of the legislature. (Applause.)

Mr. R. L. Drury (Victoria) congratulated the Finance Minister on his equanimity in view of the agitation he alleged to be going on throughout the country over this bill. He confessed that he did not grasp fully the purport of this bill. He feared that this bill would injuriously affect the business of the province. It seemed to him that there was unjust discrimination against the merchant and manufacturer. He quoted the Mutual Life of Canada as one company which had determined not to invest further in this province.

The Premier retorted that that company derived very large income from this province.

Mr. Drury continuing, said the bill had been rushed through the House, and that he could not understand. He protested against this alleged unseemingly haste. He predicted the repeal of the bill, and supported the amendments introduced by Mr. Macdonald, which he believed would better meet the needs of the hour.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) asked for the rule as to the circulation of documents on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker said that if the documents were considered by him unobjectionable they were permitted to be circulated; if otherwise, they were not. The documents referred to by Mr. Cameron were considered to be objectionable and Mr. Speaker had prohibited their circulation.

Mr. Cameron then at some length, passed a general adverse criticism of the bill.

Mr. McNiven also criticized the provisions of the bill. He complained that the taxes were not fairly imposed on the various classes of the people. He believed the workingman would be better satisfied to pay a tax directly than through the medium of the extra charges on his purchases from the merchants.

Mr. R. Hall amused the House with a characteristic comedy turn, which was much enjoyed by both sides. This bill, he said, should have been called "The Socialistic Rush Act to assess, levy and Collect taxes from the vested interests of British Columbia, to help pay the interest on the debentures under a million dollar loan Act. (Laughter). Mr. Hall then chided the Premier for undignified conduct, wanting in proper gravity. He then dealt with the latest boomerang effects which, he alleged, were bound up in the bill. He suggested that the members of the House should sit for the next four years without one dollar of remuneration (roars of laughter.) He was quite willing to do it; one soon got used to it, though it came a little hard at first. (Renewed merriment.)

Mr. Stuart Henderson complained that the changes agreed to in section 7 regarding the charges on cattle and sheep depastured on crown lands, had not been made in the newly printed bill.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow pointed out that as no amendment had been submitted in writing, the fault was not the government's that the changes had not be made.

The motion to adjourn the debate was lost 18 to 21.

Mr. Stuart Henderson (Yale) spoke against the bill in its various phases.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) proposed to reiterate his views that there should be no mistake. He believed that Mr. McInes did not understand the labor situation in the province; he had always viewed it from the Liberal standpoint. The government had fulfilled their pledge to the wage earner that they could not increase the tax on the workers. The Socialists did not care which way the tax was placed. The Liberals were putting up a fight for the middlemen in this province. What was the Liberal party protesting against? The Socialists did not care about the 50c. tax on coal. What they protested against was any attempt to saddle the working classes with the burden of the taxation. Many on the Conservative side of the House had been very hard hit by this bill, and they bore it like men. When the Liberals got their corns trodden on they uttered a howl about it.

Mr. Oliver hurled back upon Mr. Hawthornthwaite the charge that the Liberals were fighting for the middlemen. He asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite to try to realize his responsibilities on the floor of this House, and not look at this matter as an individual, but in the interests of the whole people of British Columbia.

Mr. Davidson (Independent Labor, Slocan) could see no very material difference between this bill and that proposed by the hon. leader of the opposition. This was a question above party considerations; it was one for the whole people of the province. He thought more time should be taken to see if the bill could not be adjusted to suit all views. So far as he could see the bill was well drawn for the purpose intended—to raise the revenues of the province. He had received no protest from the Slocan.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes quoted from the Victoria Times to show that agitation was going on in some quarters of the province. He believed there would be much more of it. He hoped the government would consent to the adjournment of the debate, a motion which he thereupon made.

The motion was lost 18 to 21.

The House rose at 6 p. m. until 8:30 p. m.

NIGHT SITTING.

On the House reassembling at 8.30 p.m., Mr. W. W. B. McInnes opened the debate on the assessment bill, but was ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker, who held that Mr. McInnes was not entitled to address the House further at this time on this point.

Mr. Parker Williams (Socialist, Newcastle), in a clever speech, upheld the bill, saying that it came nearer realizing what the Socialists desired in measures of this kind than anything he had expected to see. He declared his intention of supporting the bill.

Mr. T. W. Paterson (Islands), followed, and took a very lugubrious view of the outlook in British Columbia. He predicted a long spell of hard times. He thought that the appeal to patriotism should have been made to all the people of British Columbia. The effect of this bill would be to destroy any prosperity at present enjoyed by the industries of this province. The farming industry would suffer severely; perhaps more severely than any other. The lumber industry also would suffer very much. The labor question in this province was today no nearer a solution than it was eighteen years ago. What had been done was mere gallery play to catch votes at elections. The root of the trouble had never been touched at all. British Columbia was at a disadvantage as to securing labor. But for the C. P. R. the wheat fields of the Northwest could not be worked. British Columbia was in much the same position, and he asked if the government was going to add still more to the burden of the industries which depended so largely on reasonably-paid labor. The growth of Vancouver depended more on the lumber industry than on any other; but for the lumber industry Vancouver today would not have a population of more than 10,000. He condemned the present bill as "grossly unfair." It was an absurd proposition in legislation to introduce and railroad through the House in a few hours a bill of this magnitude. No doubt a new system of taxation in this province was needed, but he objected to the mode now proposed. He was not an authority on financial matters, but this bill was beyond his powers to follow. He doubted if the government themselves understood fully what the effect of its provisions would be. If this bill went through, British Columbia in a few years would be in a worse position than it was today. The laws of this country frighten investors away; there were other countries which had laws of a more reasonable character. The British Columbians could go on, of course, trading jackknives amongst themselves if that sort of prosperity suited them, but it did not, and a change was necessary. He hoped the government would take up the suggestions of the hon. leader of the opposition and formulate a bill that would bear equally on all classes in the province.

Mr. Brown (Greenwood), in general terms denounced the bill, and reviewed the history of governmental finance from Pym and Hampden to the present day. He could not agree with Mr. Parker Williams that the representations and protests of boards of trade deputations, as they represented the feeling of the country. He denied that the Liberals were fighting for the middlemen, and took exception to Mr. Hawthornthwaite's remark that he did not care where the taxation was laid.

Mr. Munro moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was lost, 16 to 20.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was then put, and the words proposed to be struck out stood part of the question by a vote of 21 to 16.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved, upon the consideration of the report on the assessment bill:

To add at the end of sub-section (13) of section 4, relating to exemptions, the following words: "And so much of the personal property of any person as is equal to the just debts owed by him on account of such personal property."

Mr. Speaker objected to accepting the amendment on the ground that the House had decided that "the words shall stand part of the bill." The hon. member was in order so far as he wished to add to the bill, but not to strike out anything.

Mr. Macdonald accepted the ruling, and moved to add the words mentioned. Continuing, Mr. Macdonald held that the same amount of revenue could have been raised as was contemplated in the government's measure, by means which would not have disturbed business and industrial conditions in the province. He then went on to deal with the feeling throughout the province on the subject of the bill. Mr. Macdonald appealed, not to the patriotism but to the common sense of the government, to reconsider the bill. He then entered into a lengthy argument on behalf of the merchants of the province, alleging that the merchants would, under the new law, have to pay just double the taxes they formerly had to pay. He held that it was iniquitous to tax merchants upon unpaid stock. Did the government want to drive the wholesalers out of British Columbia to the city of Winnipeg, where no such condition as those proposed by this bill obtained.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes said the evident determination on the part of the government was to railroad this measure through the House. No reason had been given as to why this should be done. The loan bill had been passed because proper explanation was given for its rapid passing. This bill, above all bills, should not be hastened through the House. He recalled the Dominion bill to raise revenue in 1897, and said it was not hurried through; all interests in the country had a chance to consider it fully. He asked that heed be paid to the protests of those people.

Mr. Speaker reminded Mr. McInnes that he must speak to the proposed amendment and not to the general tenor of the measure.

Mr. McInnes was then about to attack the Socialists' ideas on taxation, but was warned off by Mr. Speaker. Mr. McInnes, however, very cleverly got in his point "on the run" against his friends from Nanaimo and Newcastle, to the great amusement of the House. Again Mr. Speaker good-naturedly cautioned Mr. McInnes to keep to the motion. Mr. McInnes continuing, pictured disaster to the laboring classes should this bill become law and the provincial industries be destroyed by its operation. The only class that was not a working class in this province was the Socialist. (Laughter. He scornfully asked if the hon. member from Nanaimo was a working man; was he a wage slave. (Laughter.) He then attacked Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill on the eight-hour law. He charged that the only aim of the Socialists in the House was to keep the government in power. He had been struck with the remark of the hon. member from the Islands that things were not looking too bright for this province. He believed that the events of the past few days had given color to that fear. He hoped Mr. Macdonald's resolution would pass.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite believed that it would not be to the best interest of the province to accept this resolution. He thought that it would lead to all kinds of trickery, and that it would enable the merchant class to get out of paying their fair share of the taxes. He then turned his attention to Mr. McInnes, and said that the man who gave him the books which converted him (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) to Socialism, was Mr. McInnes. (Laughter.) He then told of one of Mr. McInnes' attempts to cause a rebellion amongst the workingmen in Nanaimo, advising them to arm and that he would lead them. (Laughter.) Mr. Hawthornthwaite then went on to relate a number of other adventures of Mr. McInnes, to the great amusement of the whole house. He caused great merriment by declaring that Mr. McInnes had actually applied for membership in the Socialist party, and had been peremptorily refused admission. Mr. Hawthornthwaite wound up his remarks by declaring that he would not submit to any personalities or unjust reflections on the floor of this House by any member of it, and if the rules of the House could not protect him, he would undertake to protect himself one way or the other. (Applause.)

Mr. McInnes promised to deal at some length with what he declared were the false statements made by the hon. member from Nanaimo.

Mr. Cameron brought the House back to a serious mood by declaring that this was no laughing matter to him as a merchant. The passage of this bill, he believed, would result in widespread ruin. It was not right to tax the merchants on property they did not own. The Eastern provinces of Canada were now enjoying remarkable prosperity; the manufacturers were at their wits' end to get labor, but British Columbia was a sad contrast to that happy condition. Capitalists would not invest here. This assessment act, if passed, would have to be repealed sooner or later. He had thought it his duty to get up and protest against this piece of legislation.

The motion was then put and lost, 15 to 21.

Mr. McInnes moved: "All permanent improvements up to the value of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) made on land used for agricultural purposes."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the government could not accept this amendment. They had the interest of the farmer at heart, but this was going too far at this juncture. If it were incorporated in the bill two-fifths of the farming class would be removed from the assessment role, and it was inexpedient to do that at present. Much of the governmental expenditure was for roads, trails and bridges, largely for the benefit of the farmers. So far as he could ascertain, the farmers were quite prepared to bear their fair share of the taxation. He himself had prepared an amendment to section 5 which provides for the rate of taxation, and it was to allow a larger rebate than was allowed to the ordinary taxpayer. It was proposed to allow them 40 per cent. rebate upon the amount paid by them as taxes for the current year only, if the total does not exceed $1,000.

Mr. McInnes' amendment was then put and lost, 14 to 19.

Hon. Mr. Fulton's amendment was then submitted.

Mr. Tanner (Saanich), wanted further particulars as to the relief suggested, and on learning that it was applicable only to farmers who were assessed at not more than $1,000, he expressed active dissent. It would benefit only a very few small holders, such as fruit growers.

Mr. Evans (Cowichan), also expressed dissatisfaction with the proposed amendment. He could show the House spots where he had used a whole box of powder to get out one stump. The farmers had a harder row to hoe than any other class in the community, and they should receive every consideration.

Mr. Munro (Chilliwack), spoke in very eloquent terms of the hard lot of the settler-farmer, who has to hew out his home from the rugged bush. It was almost, in many cases, suicide for those cases; and he asked the government to give them every assistance.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the government could not give the farmers any further concessions without incurring the charge of passing class legislation. He went in detail into the exemptions, which had already been granted, and said he had been surprised at the large number of farms on this Island, for example, when the assessment was from $500 to $800. To have adopted Mr. McInnes' amendment would have lost to the revenue upwards of $40,000. The government was doing everything in its power for this hard-working and deserving class.

Messrs. Brown and Oliver then addressed the House on the amendment, arguing that it did not go far enough.

The Attorney-General said the government had taken up the matter of special exemptions for certain classes, and had gone as far as they thought they could with fairness to all classes. He detailed the advantages which the farmer had been granted, and said they had been well provided for. To do more would be to deal unfairly by other classes. He then quoted the various expenditures in Saanich and other farming districts, showing that the expenditures had been very generous as compared with revenues. In Cowichan particularly the expenditure considerably exceeded the revenue. He thought an exemption amounting practically to $2,000 was quite enough.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that Hon. Mr. Fulton's amendment would save much more to the revenue than that of Mr. McInnes' and at the same time be much more satisfactory to the farmers. He regretted that such resolutions as the opposition had sought to ornament the bill with had been brought in at all. Then, as the Attorney-General had shown, far from the farmers toiling and slaving to contribute to the revenue of the province, it had been shown that it was the people who lived in the cities who contributed to keep them alive. He himself was a country member—(laughter and applause)—and he, therefore, could speak with some authority on this subject. He believed the real solution of this matter was to be found in the forming of municipalities. That had been found the best method in the United States, where the individual states did little or nothing for the farmers.

The Premier said that, as a representative of one of the most extensive farming districts in the province, he could say somthing about the farmers. He then told of the struggles of the settlers on the north side of the Fraser, and he could tell the House that those settlers of Dewdney riding, realizing the financial predicament which British Columbia was facing, were willing to bear their fair share of the burden along with the other classes. He promised that the farmers of Dewdney would be found ready to come forward with their share. The farmers of the province needed absolutely no apology. He paid compliments to Mr. Oliver, whose farm, he said, threw into to shade the farms and farm houses of Ontario. The Premier said, amidst much amusement, that his constituents had not received their fair share of the appropriations, and that he intended to do what he could to secure from this House that recognition to which they were entitled. Concluding, he said the government did not pretend to claim that the measures brought down were perfect, as they had not had the opportunity to go into the fiscal matter in its entirety. He hoped that the time was not far distant when a properly appointed commission would look into the matter. As the House knew, the government had to meet on the 15th some very heavy payments. He then showed how Mr. Drury, in spite of his complaint that he had not had time to read the assessment bill fully and carefully, had neglected to inform his friends, the Board of Trade, of Victoria, until two days ago that he had even mentioned the matter to them.

Mr. Drury a little later denied this, and took occasion to denounce the government for the assessment bill.

Mr. McInnes said Mr. Drury had just informed him that the Premier had said in his speech that the banks had demanded that this assessment bill must be passed before the loan bill could be implemented by them. He went on at considerable length on this theme.

Hon. Mr. Fulton's motion was then put and carried.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow informed the House that the changes agreed to in section 7 regarding cattle and sheep depasturing on Crown lands, would be made in the bill. The changes were then made.

The report of the bill was adopted, 19 to 13.

The House adjourned at 12.20 a.m. until 2 p.m. today.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Oliver on Monday next, questions of the Hon. the Minister of Finance:

1. Did Justin Gilbert act as stenographer in the Columbia & Western inquiry?

2. Will the government make a thorough inquiry into the justice of the claims of A. M. Jones before making any additional payment?

3. Is it the intention of the government to pay salaries to officials whilst engaged in other than government work?

By Mr. Oliver on Monday next, questions of the Hon. the Premier:

1. What was the particular public business which necessitated the visit of the Premier as well as the Attorney-General to Cassiar and Atlin?

2. Did Mr. McNeil accompany the Premier to Cassiar and Atlin?

3. If so, for what purpose?

4. Did Mr. McNeil take any part in addressing any public meetings?

5. What was the cost of Mr. McNeill's trip to Cassiar and Atlin?

By Mr. Brown, on Monday next, questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Were any applications for coal and petroleum licenses in blocks 4,593 and 4,594, Southeast Kootenay, made in July and August, 1900?

2. The name of the applicants?

3. Did the required fees accompany the applications?

Mr. Oliver to move, in committee of the whole on bill No. 4 intituled An Act to amend the Land Act, the following amendments:

Section 9, sub-section (4), line 4, to add after the word "cordwood," the following words: "shingle bolts, or bolts of cedar, spruce or fir."

To insert the following sub-section to section 9:

"(5). All timber, logs, piles, bolts of cedar, fir or spruce, shingle bolts, railway ties, mining props, and cordwood cut upon lands held as homesteads within the Dominion government railway belt in British Columbia, shall not be subject to the taxes imposed by this Act."

Section 8.—To strike out all the words of the section after the word "years," in the 9th line, and insert the following words in lieu thereof:—"on payment, in advance, of an annual license fee of $160, or such other license fee as may be provided for by any Statute in force at the time of payment of such annual license fee."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous services.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Why is it that the people find Weiler Bros. to be the best place in town for Xmas Gifts? Because they have the right kind of things to sell; things that are durable, useful and artistic. *

Mistress—Dear me Mary! Have you broken another dish?

Maid—T'want no fult of mine, mum; it was accordin' to orders.

Mistress—According to orders! What do you mean.

Maid—T'other day you told me when the butcher came to drop everything and attend to him. It happened when he came yesterday I had one of them big chiny dishes in my hand.—Boston Transcript.

"Devil Anse" Hatfield, once a leading spirit in the famous West Virginia feud between the Hatfields and the McCoys, has turned detective and has succeeded in landing two alleged murderers in the county jail. The prisoners are suspected of having killed a Syrian peddler near Hatfield's home. After the body was found the accused disappeared, but Hatfield organized a posse and went in pursuit. He had followed the men for 30 miles through the mountains before capturing them.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory. x8

Victoria Daily Colonist

"WANT ADS" GIVE BEST RESULTS

1 CENT, 1 WORD, 1 ISSUE

LOCAL — JUST THE THING TO SEND TO YOUR FRIENDS ABROAD

XMAS CARDS

—AT—

THE COLONIST

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED

Griffiths Menthol Liniment cures pain of any kind.

Clarke's Kola Compound. The permanent cure for Asthma.

Japanese Catarrh Cure, the guaranteed cure for Catarrh.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone.



IF YOU WANT A

CHRISTMAS GIFT

That will satisfy all the family, amuse and entertain them and your friends==not only at Christmas, but at any and all times and places==go to-day and get

The Berliner Gram-o-phone

well deserves a place in every home. It is the only musical instrument that perfectly reproduces the human voice in song and speech, and all instruments and has records to suit every mood and all tastes. In you home or wherever you may be the Berliner Gram-o-phone brings to you the voices and songs of great opera singers; the master touch of great instrumentalists; the most famous bands of this continent and of Europe; the popular songs by popular singers—Entertainment of every sort. Whatever you desire played or sung, for amusement or instruction; to laugh or to dance. You can have it when you own a Gram-o-phone, and you can have it at a nominal cost.

A MUSICAL EDUCATION

There are 2,000 Records to choose from, and new ones are added every month. With the Berliner Gram-o-phone there is no need for any member of the family to be ignorant of the best in music, or to be unfamiliar with any selection, vocal or instrumental, old or new. It educates and cultivates a refined and comprehensive taste and knowledge of music.

IN YOUR OWN HOME

The Berliner Gram-o-phone reproduces with faithful accuracy every shade of note and tone of singer or instrument. Those who have neither time nor means to hear great artists miss nothing except the presence of the artist—the work is true to life.

AT MERELY NOMINAL COST

It would cost a fortune, and not even in a lifetime could one hear, in the original, all the selections which famous artists, bands and orchestras and choirs have made solely for the Berliner Gram-o-phone—yet you can hear them all on the Gram-o-phone in your own home at any time for a trifling cost, and hear them rendered with a degree of perfection and fidelity impossible of attainment by the average performer.

Description of Gram-o-phone Type "A."

There are other styles, but TYPE "A" is a standard instrument. Full Catalogue and List of Records sent free on request.

CABINET—Quartered Oak, highly finished.
HORN—16 inches long, 10 inch bell.
FINISH—All exposed metal parts heavily nickel-plated.
SOUND BOX—The Improved Automatic Sound Box.
NEEDLES—200 Free.
RECORDS—Three 7-inch Records Free.
GUARANTEE—Written Guarantee for Five Years.
WEIGHT—Completely Boxed, 25 lbs.
CASH PRICE — With Japanned Steel Horn, $15.00, with Spun Brass Horn, $17.00

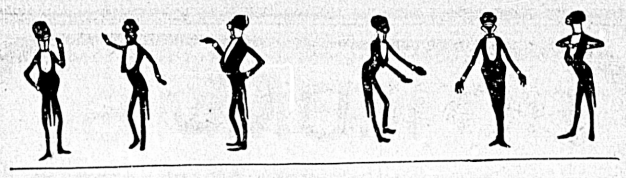
The only Talking Machine made in Canada. A child can operate it.

PRICES—$15 TO $45.

The only instrument of its kind sold with a five years guarantee.

FOR SALE IN VICTORIA BY THOS. PLIMLEY.

Manufactured only by E. Berliner, Montreal. Emanuel Blout, General Manager for Canada.

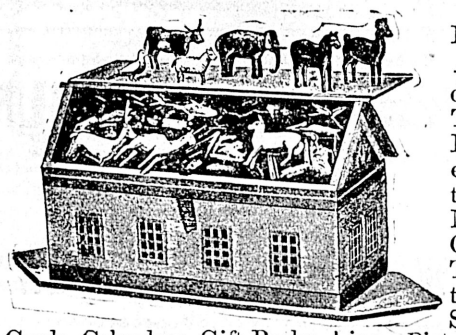


If you have never visited our store why not come in and get some of the genuine bargains we are offering in

XMAS GOODS

If you have been here before, you will come without asking. We are demonstrating Cowan's Cocoa and Icing and would like you to try it.

Mowat & Wallace, LEADING GROCERS



Noah's Arks, Cloth Animals, Toy Soldiers, New line of Trumpets and Horns, Dolls' Houses, and everything to furnish them, Santa Claus Masks, Xmas Tree Ornaments, Flags, Tissue Paper Festooning, Gold and Silver Paper, Xmas Cards, Calendars, Gift Books, Linen Picture Books.

WILLIAM WILBY. - - 91 Douglas Street

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ONE CENT, ONE WORD, ONE ISSUE.

No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c.

Moana Will Repair At Esquimalt

Cofferdam Will be Built Around After Part of Vessel Near The Ways.

Queen City Sails for the West Coast Ports— Senator For San Francisco.

The steamer Moana of the Canadian Australian line will leave the dry dock today, and the British Columbia Marine Railway Company will repair her at Esquimalt. It was thought that it might be necessary to send the vessel to some dock on Puget Sound for repairs as a result of the dry dock being required for the warship Flora, and the Moana is too large to be accommodated on the marine ways, but the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company which has the contract for the repairs to the steamer has evolved a plan which will allow them to do the work. The steamer will be towed alongside the Esquimalt marine ways, and after the stern has been raised as high as possible by shifting all her coal, etc., forward, a coffer dam will be built at the stern. This coffer dam will be adjusted to the sides of the steamer and be made quite dry and watertight, and with the stern thus placed in a natural dock, while the forward part is afloat, the workmen will repair the injuries which resulted from her accident at William Head two weeks ago. The crew are all standing by the steamer Moana, none of the ship's complement having been paid off. The wage bill, demurrage and loss resulting to the steamer will, it is estimated, exceed considerably the cost of the repairs necessary to her. It is estimated that the repairs necessary to the steamer will occupy twenty-five days. Their cost is in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand dollars.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Senator sailed early this morning for San Francisco.

Steamer Queen City, which was delayed for one day, sailed last night for Quatsino and way ports on the Vancouver Island coast.

Steamer Indrapura is due today from Yokohama and Oriental ports.

Steamer Tees is due from Naas and way ports.

Steamer Hyades sails today with a cargo of six thousand tons of general cargo, including heavy flour shipments for the Orient.

TATOOSH REPORT.

Tatoosh, Dec. 11.—6 p. m.—Cloudy, south wind, ten miles. Inward, schooner Maweema, San Francisco to Whatcom at 4; schooner Honolulu, San Francisco to Anacortes and schooner Honolulu, San Pedro to Anacortes, both towing at 4. Outward, steamer Hyades, Seattle to China, anchored in Clallam Bay; bark Chiltonford, Tacoma to Europe.

The Human Dread of Heart Failure

Symptoms of Which Cause Constant Alarm Soon Disappear With the Use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The heart is looked upon as the very source and fountain of life, and the slightest defect in the workings of this organ is sufficient to keep one in constant dread of sudden and unexpected death.

Shortness of breath on slight exertion, irregular beating, palpitation and weak action of the heart are among the symptoms which cause uneasiness, and these indications of disease soon disappear when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is used.

With a liberal supply of rich, red, life-sustaining blood the heart plods on with ceaseless energy, forcing the blood through the body and patiently renewing its own waste, but just as soon as the blood gets thin, weak or watery, the symptoms of heart weakness appear and hold the victim in constant terror.

Because of the extraordinary blood-building qualities, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food thoroughly removes these symptoms and not only ensures regular and healthful heart action, but at the same time restores strength and vigor to the whole system.

Mr. G. R. McRae, Boulder Creek, Atlin, B. C., writes: "I have been using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and as I found it very satisfactory as a treatment for rheumatism and stomach trouble I can with all confidence recommend it to others."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Dec. 11.—There was rather less activity in today's stock market, and the dealings were more congested in a few stocks. U. S. Steel preferred was between 3 and 4 times as active as any other stock, and it was pressed upon the market all day. Its price was forced down to 57 1-2, which was only a trifle more than two points above the lowest. The common stock sold at 10, which is the low record, but the dividend of half per cent. came off the price yesterday. Very specific associations were in circulation that a reduction of the dividend rate in preferred for the present has been determined upon. Published estimates of heavy shrinkage of the net earnings of the company also affected the stock.

Brooklyn Transit, which was next in point of activity, was reactionary on what seemed profit taking. Traders in the stock said that the movement was designed to shake off unwieldy bull following. Amalgamated Copper, Erie and Pennsylvania were very conspicuous in the trading, and had periods of strength. So long as trading continued in London, the market showed points of strength, but afterwards the advance melted away very generally. Brooklyn receding to near the low point of the morning dip.

The upward spurt in People's Gas was apparently due to a judicial decision in favor of the company. The estimates of the regular express movement of currency for the week, point to a balance in favor of New York of between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000.

The call money rate ran up rather suggestively to 6 per cent this afternoon after an easier tendency in the early part of the day.

The news from Baltimore of clearing-house measures for the protection of one of the banks, caused a rather unpleasant impression. The market closed heavy and at about the lowest level.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,329,000.

The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Amalgamated Copper	45⅝
American Sugar	123
American Smelting & Refining Co.	48½
American Car & Foundry	18⅛
Anaconda Mining Co.	16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	67⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	78½
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	87¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	49⅝
Chicago & Alton	34¼
Canadian Pacific	117¾
Canadian Southern	66
Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	141
Colorado Southern	14
Colorado Southern pfd	54
Consolidated Gas	182¼
Delaware & Hudson	158¾
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	72
General Electric	165
Kansas & Texas	38½
Louisville & Nashville	105⅝
Manhattan Elevated	140¾
Missouri Pacific	92½
Metropolitan Traction	121½
New York Central	118
Erie Railway	29⅛
Erie Railway 1st pfd	67¾
Erie Railway 2nd pfd	48⅜
New York, Ontario & Western	21¼
Norfolk & Western	57⅜
Pennsylvania Railway	116⅞
Pressed Steel	25⅛
People's Gas	98¾
Philadelphia & Reading	44¾
Philadelphia & Reading pfd	77
Southern Railway	20⅝
Southern Railway pfd	77⅛
Southern Pacific	46¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31¼
Texas & Pacific	24¾
Twin City	92
United States Leather	7⅝
United States Leather pfd	76¼
United States Steel	76¼
United States Steel pfd	52⅛
Union Pacific	76¾
Wabash Railway	36¼
Wisconsin Central	16¾
Wisconsin Central pfd	37⅞
C. P. R. in London	122½
Commercial Cable	160

New York, Dec. 11.—Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent; sterling exchange, firmer at $4.83.35 to $4.83.40 for demand, and at $4.79.90 to $4.80 for 60 day bills; posted rates, $4.80½ to $4.81 to $4.84 to $4.84½; commercial bills, $4.79½ to $4.79⅝; bar silver, 51¼; Mexican dollars, 41; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The following were the closing prices of future on the Board of Trade today: Wheat, Dec. 79⅝; old, 79¾; May, 81⅝; July, 77¼. Corn, Dec., 42¼; Jan., 41⅞; May, 43¼ to 43⅜. Oats, Dec., 34⅞; May, 36⅞; July, 34.

New York, Dec. 11.—Lead, $4.10.

London, Dec. 11.—Lead, £11 1s 3d.

London, Dec. 11.—Consols for money at 4. p. m., 88⅜; consols for account, 89.

Local Produce Market

Local dealers are offering hay and grain at the following prices on dock here:

Oats, per ton	$ 26 00
Hay, B. C., per ton	14 00
Hay, Island, per ton	15 00
Wheat, per ton	30 00
Potatoes, per ton	15 00
Straw, per ton	10 00

New Dinner Sets, New Art Pottery, New Hadley Ware; new everything; not a lot of stuff unearthed especially to catch Xmas trade, but goods bright, clean and up to date, direct from the manufacturers. Weiler Bros. *

All Kinds of Paper Boxes manufactured by Hibben & Co. *

Classified Advertisements, one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

Amusements

REGIMENTAL BAND
DRILL HALL CONCERT.
J.B.A.A. vs. FERNWOOD
— TONIGHT —

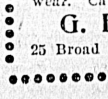
VICTORIA THEATRE
Four nights, commencing Wednesday, December 9.
The Famous
OLYMPIA OPERA CO.
40—PEOPLE—40
Wednesday Night—Said Pasha.
Thursday Night—Fra. Diavole.
Friday Night—Olivette.
Saturday—Chimes of Normandy.
Prices, 75c., 50c. and gallery, 25c.
Saturday Matinee, La Mascote, 25c. and 50c.
Seats now on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Government street.

VICTORIA THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16th.
B. C. Whitney Presents the Big Musical Cut-Up
THE HEAD WAITERS.
With a well-known cast of laugh producers, headed by the Pipe Dreamer, Joe Kelly.
25—Singing and Dancing Girls—25
Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c. and gallery 25c. Seats on sale Monday at Box Office of Theatre, open from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m.

THE ORPHEUM
Programme for The Orpheum Theatre for Week Beginning Monday, Dec. 7th.
MISS KATE ROCKWELL
One of Victoria's Favorites, in Her Electric Serpentine Dance.
THE McDONALD CHILDREN.
Ingenious and Clever, in Songs and Dances.
CARL R. HUEBL.
The Popular Baritone singing the Beautiful Illustrated Song, "While the Convent Bells Were Ringing."
JENNINGS & JEWELL.
In Their Original and Laughable Dutch Comedy, "A Letter From Home."
A long list of new Moving Pictures.

EDISON THEATRE
Erickson & Ely, Props.
LEE CHILDREN
The Youngest Sketch Team on the Stage.
HOUSTON
Famous Comedy Juggler.
LESTER AND LESTER
Comedy Sketch.
Me and Laughing Gus.
ANIMATED REPRODUCTION.
The Life of the Honey Bee; Prince Henry Visiting the English Embassy, etc.

Wood! Wood! Wood!
We have about 500 cords of good dry wood at $3.50 per cord. Also 5,000 cords No. 1 dry wood at $4.00 per cord.
BURT BROS.,
51 PANDORA STREET.



VACUM DEVELOPER will positively cure weakness, local rheumatism and kindred troubles It will restore without drugs or electricity; it is Nature's Remedy scientifically applied. Write for descriptive free book, sealed. HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., Security Bldg., 701 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
And Soo Pacific Line
WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.
To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent.
Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Monday's and Fridays.
For Montreal and Boston Wednesdays.
CHINA AND JAPAN SAILINGS.

Athenian	Dec. 14
Empress of India	Dec. 28
Empress of Japan	Jan. 25

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

Miowera	Dec. 31
Moana	Jan. 8

ALASKA ROUTE.
For Port Simpson and Skagway.

Amur	Dec. 20
Amur	Jan. 5

To Northern British Columbia way ports, 1st and 15th each month.
To Westminster—Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.
To Ahousaht and way ports—1st, 10th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.
To Quatsino and way ports—10th and 20th 11 p. m.
To Cape Scott and way ports—20th each month, 11 p. m.
For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to
E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government St., Victoria, B C

Scotch and Irish Tweed Suitings
In popular patterns and weights. Just the thing for Fall and Winter wear. Call and see them.
G. H. REDMAN,
25 Broad St. Merchant Tailor.

MONEY TO LOAN IN TOWN OR COUNTRY
On furniture, pianos, organs, horses, carriages, farm implements, wagons and live stock. Payments monthly. Address BRITISH LOAN COMPANY, Box 297, City.

STOCK AND GRAIN BROKER
F. W. STEVENSON
Orders executed for Purchase and Sale of New York Stocks and Grain for cash or on margins.
PHONE 362. NO. 21 BROAD ST.

CORDWOOD and STOVEWOOD
Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.
J. E. PAINTER.
Office, 21 Cormorant Street.
Residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West.
Telephone 426.

Properties For Sale.
Residence lots on Gorge Road and Victoria Arm.
Section XX. Victoria District, 40 acres.
Section XVI., Esquimalt District, 29 acres.
Section IV., Sooke District, 79 acres.
Offers to purchase same will be received by
J. STUART YATES

In the Matter of the Estate of William Dodds, late of 207 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., Florist, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said William Dodds, who died on the 4th day of November, 1903, are requested on or before the 21st day of December, 1903, to send by post or deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Ernest Miller Haynes, the executor of the last will of the deceased, to whom probate was granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 19th day of November, 1903, their addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given, that after said date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he then shall have notice, and the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

ALAN S. DUMBLETON,
Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for the Executor.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1903.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Robert John Russell, Deceased.

Take notice that pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased, are requested to send by post or deliver to the undersigned on or before the 14th of December, 1903, their Christian and surname, addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice as above shall have been given, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of November, 1903

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Bank of Montreal Chambers, corner of Government and Bastion Streets, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for the Executors.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the "Winding Up Act" and Amending Acts; and In the Matter of the Boundary and Beaverton Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Mr. Justice Walkem has fixed the 16th day of December, 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Chamber Court, in the Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator of the above-named company.

And notice is hereby also given that a meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the above-named company will be held in the Chamber Court of the Court House, Bastion Square, in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the shareholders and creditors of the company, as to the appointment of a liquidator, and at the said meeting the shareholders and creditors of the said company may be represented and vote by proxy, but a creditor shall only be entitled to be present in person or by proxy on filing an affidavit as to the nature and amount of his claim with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Victoria, B. C., before noon on Monday, the said 14th day of December, 1903.

Dated this 28th day of November, A. D., 1903.

A. S. INNES,
Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by us, the undersigned, Charles Robert Johnston and E. Harris, for a transfer of the License granted to us for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Horseshoe Saloon, 85 Government street, in the City of Victoria, to us, the undersigned, Walter Arthur Millington and Frederick Leslie Wolfenden of the same city.

CHARLES ROBERT JOHNSTON.
EDWARD HARRIS.
WALTER ARTHUR MILLINGTON.
FREDERICK LESLIE WOLFENDEN.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1903.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

YOUTH 18, wishes situation, warehouse or store. Previous experience. References. A. A. W., P. O. Box 209, city. d12

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, in office or wholesale house. Good references. "Bookkeeper," Colonist. d10

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Smart boy. Apply Campbell's, 31 Fort street. d10

WANTED—A man aged 25 to 35 with at least two years' experience as a wholesale shoe salesman to do special work. References. Address A. D. R., Colonist office. d8

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—For the country, a thoroughly good indoor servant for housework, and must be a good cook. Apply 1 Richardson street, from 10 to 12. d12

TWO LADIES require trustworthy girls from 12 to 14 years of age, to take charge of babies from 10 to 2 o'clock and from 12 to 6 o'clock. Apply 1 Richardson St., from 10 to 12. d12

WANTED—Girl for mother's help. Apply 4 Farquhar street. d10

WANTED—Competent nurse; also laundry maid for upper country. Address Comfort, Colonist office. d9

WANTED—A female cook. Apply to the Matron of the Jubilee Hospital. d6

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—An eight-roomed modern house. Upper Fort, Yates or Pandora streets preferred. Permanent tenant. Address X. O. Q., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WIDOW—30 years, seeks employment; mother's help or nurse to infant and children. 1 Richardson street. d11

REQUIRED work by the day in any capacity, or nurse to an invalid. Cheerful and obliging. Delta, 1 Richardson St. d11

LADY WANTS housekeeper's position or place of trust. Refined, thoroughly reliable; best references. Apply H. W. L., this office. o13

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Good second hand piano. State lowest price for cash. Address "H. K.," this office. d11

WANTED FOR CASH — Two matured shares in Dominion Co-operative Association. State terms, to "Alex," Colonist office. o10

WANTED—Second hand typewriter; must be cheap for cash. Apply Room 31 Board of Trade Building. d8

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising World into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. a22

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS—Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock. Tea and sale of work. Concert 8:30. Admission 25c. d9

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Four-roomed furnished cottage, (close in.) A. Williams & Co., 104 Yates street. d11

TO LET—Seven room house, Esquimalt road, with acre of land. All modern, conveniences, just outside city limits. Rent $20. Helsterman & Co. d8

TO LET—Fully furnished house, all modern conveniences. Apply 8 Richardson. d6

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. F. A. Macmillan, Principal. n4

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Light express wagon. Apply 179 Douglas street. d11

GENTS' CLOTHES CLEANED, pressed, repaired or altered at shortest notice, at 136 Yates street, opposite Dominion Hotel. All work guaranteed. James Dupen. d5

APPLE TREES—10,000 splendid trees. Catalogue free. Mt. Tolmie Nursery. Established 1880. Victoria, B. C. n19

TO RENT—Farm of 100 acres, with house, barn, etc., in South Saanich. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n18

FOR RENT—Cigar stand. Space for cigar stand; good location. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o28

CHIMNEYS SWEPT from 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. No mess; 4 Broughton street. s29

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Two lots and six-roomed house, bath and pantry, electric light, close to car, and churches, and thoroughly well built, $2500 A. Toller, Real Estate Agent, 35 Yates street. d12

FOR SALE—Four full-sized lots fronting on Esquimalt road, 50 per cent below cost; (just outside city limits), $1200. A Williams & Co., 104 Yates street. d12

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Upcountry foundry, boiler shop, machine shop and manufacturing plant. Good business rapidly increasing. All the work we can do at present. Apply Foundry, care Victoria Colonist. d8

FOR SALE—Two full sized magic lanterns for dissolving; also one hundred and fifty views, comic pictures and the life of Gordon and Stanley. Apply N. W. Wilson, Salt Spring Island. o29

FOR SALE CHEAP—Machinery for sawmill; capacity 10,000 per day. Apply Leigh Bros. sawmill. n19

FOR SALE—North End—Two-story 6-roomed house, with bath, hot and cold water, sewerage, and a large stable, all in first class condition for $1600. on easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n18

FOR SALE—North End—Two-story 6-room house, in good order, lot 25x120, all for $1300, on easy terms. Owner will take less for cash. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n18

$2750—Two acres, 7-roomed house, stone foundation. All in first class shape, under cultivation and tile drained. A bargain. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a14

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second-hand organ, nearly new. G. A. D. Flitton, 129 Douglas. o23

FOR SALE

$100 LOTS--MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

100 Lots $100 each, within 20 minutes of Post Office, on monthly installments of $10 each (interest 4 per cent only); soil rich black loam.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD
40 Government St.

TO LET—Part of a ten-roomed house. Will rent either furnished or unfurnished; easy terms. Address A. S., Colonist office. o20

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the 10th inst., on Boyd street, James Bay, an Irish terrier puppy. Any one finding same and returning to Capt. Richardson, 113 Menzies street, will be suitably rewarded. d12

LOST—On Friday evening, the 4th, a gold crescent pin, with small heart, bearing owner's initials, attached. Please return to Colonist office. d6

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

VICTORIA WEST——We have a particularly good cottage for sale; price only $2100. Helsterman & Co. d5

FOR SALE—$2,000—Six-roomed cottage and three lots, centrally located; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s24

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage on Pioneer street, handy to city. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s17

$1,000—Five-roomed cottage, bath and pantry, one lot, fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s14

FOR SALE—$1500—Six roomed cottage, almost new, with four lots, outhouses, etc. A1 soil. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. s8

FOR SALE—$1500—Five roomed cottage, bath, corner lot, on monthly instalment plan. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m13

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street m1

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS.

WANTED—By lady engaged all day, warm bed-sitting room, with use of piano. Two minutes from post office. F. A., Colonist office. n21

WANTED—Board residence in hotel or private family, for three ladies and three children. State lowest weekly terms. Must be moderate. "L.", Colonist office.

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO LET—Two nice furnished front rooms for gentlemen in private family, two minutes from Parliament Buildings. Apply "Omega," Colonist office. d8

TO LET—Rooms, single, en suite or housekeeping. Burns House. d8

TO LET—Furnished, two bright bedrooms. Good locality. Partial board. 1 Richardson street. d6

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, bath, electric light. Newly furnished. The Strand, 40 Johnson street. d5

TO LET—Set of three furnished housekeeping rooms and bathroom, with modern conveniences, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra. d3

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. 170 Johnson street. o22

FOR SALE—200 canaries; fine singers, at Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs.

FOR SALE—Large carriage, $60. Outer wharf. n7

FOR SALE—$1500—50 acres, 16 under cultivation, 18 slashed, burnt and seeded, small house, barn and outbuildings. Can purchase live stock and implements. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n22

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

WANTED—Young Jersey bull. Apply Spalding, South Pender Island. d12

FOR SALE—Six hundred Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls. H. W. Bullock, Salt Spring Island. o13

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow. 41 Rithet street. d11

FOR SALE—Red Durham cow and calf. Calved one week. Apply 4 Rock Bay avenue. d11

FOR SALE—Heifer and calf, and two yearling heifers. McDowell & Rosie, Johnson street. d11

FOR SALE—Dark red cocker spaniel dog pups; also black ones; a nice gift for Xmas. Apply J. W. Creighton, rooms 2 and 3, 30 Broad street. d11

WANTED—A good express horse. Apply to Wah Yun & Co., 78 Cormorant St. d8

FOR SALE—Two bay horses, 5 and 7 years, about 1200 and 1300. Apply Bowman's stables, Yates street. n18

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—500 acre ranch; 250 acres under cultivation; 100 head stock; new buildings worth $3,000; well furnished house; 180 tons of hay in barns; 6 miles from branch line of C. P. R., near Enderby. All necessary farming implements. Terms on writing Ranch, Colonist office. d9

FOR SALE—$1500—Ten acres, four miles from post office; seven acres under cultivation, small house. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Swan Lake Farm, 105 acres, more or less, 2½ miles from city. For further particulars, apply to James W. Meldrum, agent for heirs. o28

FOR SALE—Farm of 300 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, usual farm buildings, best of soil, handy to city. Can also arrange to buy live stock and implements. Large Cattle run. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o28

FOR SALE—320 acres, 3½ miles from railway station; 35 acres under cultivation; good house, barns, etc. Can arrange to buy live stock, implements, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o27

OKANAGAN DISTRICT—A number of A1 farms, $3500 upwards. Call for a list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street 129

NICOLA—Large farms for sale in this district. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 123

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited 42 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited. 42 Government Street.

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L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Corner Johnson and Government Streets.

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MRS. ED. LINES—General Scavenger yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House 234 Yates street.

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VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. a7

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j3

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L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Wednesdays in each month. W. O. Wallace, Master. F. Allett, Secretary.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

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BLACKSMITHS AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS. Ledingham & Christie, General Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders, Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 53 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

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VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO. Telephone 18.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronia, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora street. Bootse, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 330a

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WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf street. Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

RICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON—Job work, etc. Modern machinery; 159 Yates St. Phone A750.

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TO LET— Two well lighted and airy offices in the Colonist Building. Steam heated, With vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office.

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W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone 611.

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VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brand of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. [illegible] and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

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HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—The best summer resort on the coast. New and up-to-date. Rates $2 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall st. P. Larson, proprietor.

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STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms, First class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

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THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood proprietors.

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HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up Tohr M. Insley, prop.

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In the City and Suburbs of Victoria

For Sale at very Reasonable Figures

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Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street

Watch our advertisement.

The Japanese Will Fight

Russia, if necessary. Christmas, however, is a time of peace and good will, and the

MIKADO BAZAAR

138 Government street, adjoining Victoria Hotel, have on hand a splendid stock of Worked Silk and Linen Goods, Dressing Gowns and Jackets, Chinaware, Curios, etc. Just the right articles for Xmas Presents at the very lowest prices.

WHITE MIDDLINGS

We have just received a car lot of White's American Middlings.

Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET

TEL. 413.

Legislative Assembly

(Continued From Page One.)

would do everything to aid in its enforcement. At present all a Jap immigrant had to do was to make a declaration that he was a traveler, and he could enter on paying $2.

Mr. Oliver had listened with amazement to the Premier. Here Mr. Speaker cautioned Mr. Oliver to speak to the motion, and not introduce new matter. Mr. Oliver retorted that the Premier had not observed this. Mr. Speaker said he had, and Mr. Oliver contradicted him, saying, "No, he did not; but I'll obey your ruling, sir." Mr. Oliver, continuing, went on to say that he would undertake to prove his charges. He then alleged that printing was being done in the government printing office unauthorized by statute. The Premier said Mr. Oliver was just quibbling, which excited Mr. Oliver considerably and brought the retort discourteous. He then declared that he would not have made those charges on the floor of the House unless he was certain of them.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked if he had ever seen a Jap who was not a traveler sign those papers.

Mr. Oliver said he would like to know if the hon. gentleman could tell whether a Japanese was a traveler or not.

Mr. McInnes said, for the information of his colleagues, that a Japanese, no matter whether a traveler or not, was not exempt from the tax.

The resolution being put to vote, carried.

MOTIONS.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved:

That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of all correspondence between the corporation of the city of Rossland, or the mayor or any of the aldermen thereof, and the government during the month of October, 1903, with respect to the dismissal of the police magistrate at Rossland and the appointment of his successor. Carried.

Mr. Hall moved:

Whereas representations have, from time to time, been made to the Dominion government for the approval of fish traps for the purpose of the salmon fishing industry;

And whereas the passing of a regulation permitting the use of fish traps would be beneficial to the salmon canning industry of this province;

Be it resolved, that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the province of British Columbia requesting him to communicate with the federal government, urging that government to permit the use of fish traps in connection with the salmon canning industry.

The Premier said this was a very, very important matter, and he was surprised that the gentleman who had introduced it had not furnished more elaborate information. He proposed to move the adjournment of this debate.

Mr. Hall wanted to know how the Premier knew that he was not prepared to speak on it.

The Premier—Why, I was just up in the nick of time myself; I was just waiting to see if you would say something. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hall (indignantly)—Does the Hon. Premier think I'd come here without being ready to speak? (Laughter.)

The resolution was held over until the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Oliver moved: That an order of the House be granted directing the deputy provincial secretary to return the ballot boxes used in the late provincial election in the electoral district of Fernie to the returning officer for that district, for the purpose of producing the said ballot boxes before the County court judge, so as to allow the recount applied for to be proceeded with.

The Attorney-General, on point of order, said this resolution was out of order, as it proposed to override the statute.

In explanation, Mr. Oliver gave a resume of the Fernie ballot box case from his point of view. He held that it should be the object of the members of the House to see justice done, and he considered this to be simply a question of justice. All they asked for was the return of those boxes.

The Attorney-General had observed with pleasure that the hon. leader of the opposition did not applaud Mr. Oliver's speech, and he understood that action to mean that the hon. leader of the opposition did not approve either of the speech itself or of the proposal which was made in the motion. Mr. Oliver had, in one speech, denounced the government with all the volubility at his command for not carrying out the provisions of a certain statute; and now he was, with equally voluble elocution, denouncing them for upholding another. Hon. Mr. Wilson then asked Mr. Speaker's ruling as to whether he could proceed in this matter, and quoted the section of the statute dealing with the ballot papers in elections. The section is negatively put, that is, in the strongest possible manner, prohibiting the inspection of the ballots except by certain persons, Mr. Speaker, himself or a Supreme court judge, and only upon evidence upon oath, not upon the elocution of the hon. member for Delta. (Laughter.) He submitted, with the most profound respect, that no one except those mentioned in the statute, could dare to touch this matter. (Applause.)

Mr. J. A. Macdonald contended that a subsequent statute (1899) had empowered the examination of ballots, and prohibiting the returning officer from returning the ballot box until ten days after the election. The Attorney-General attempted, on the word "immediately," in the statute (section 152) that the returning officer is bound to return the box immediately after the election to the Deputy Provincial Secretary—to say that the government was upholding the statute. He then went on to assert that the returning officer, in order to defeat the wishes of the electoral district of Fernie, sent the box to Victoria, and himself disappeared, ostensibly on a hunting expedition. Mr. Macdonald urged that the spirit of the law, as well as the letter, had been violated. The Deputy Provincial Secretary held those ballot boxes illegally; they should be returned to the returning officer.

Mr. Speaker held that, once the ballot boxes had got into the hands of the Deputy Provincial Secretary, they can only be taken out by the process provided for in section 154 of the Electorates Act. He did not know how the boxes had got into the Deputy Provincial Secretary's hands, but in no other manner could they be taken therefrom.

Mr. Oliver appealed from Mr. Speaker's ruling.

The question before the House was: "Shall the chair be sustained?" The chair was sustained on the following division:

Yeas—Messieurs Davidson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant.—22.

Nays—McInnes, Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells, Cameron, Houston.—17.

AFTER THE DOCTORS.

Mr. Macgowan asked the indulgence of the House to move a resolution, notice of which was given for Monday next, as he might not be in his seat on that day. The rules having been suspended, Mr. Macgowan moved:

That an order of the House be granted for a return of all correspondence, papers, findings and other documents relating to an investigation lately held before the Provincial Medical Board on the complaint of A. J. M. Inverarity against Dr. E. B. Hanington.

Mr. Macgowan said a charge had been laid in this case against the physician. He commented strongly on the matter, and continuing his remarks, made some still stronger references to certain other medical men whom he named in regard to their alleged lack of professional skill.

Dr. Young (Atlin), protested strongly against the language employed by the hon. member. He intended, however, to support the measure, as he believed that something ought to be done.

Dr. King (Cranbrook), also protested against the reflections against the profession, which he held stood as high in British Columbia as anywhere. He was in favor of the investigation asked.

Mr. Macgowan, in reply, said he thought he had made himself clear that it was not the whole profession that he meant to stigmatize.

QUESTIONS.

By Mr. McInnes—Questions of the Hon. the Premier:

1. How many applications have been received for coal licenses and leases in blocks Nos. 4,593 and 4,594 in Southeast Kootenay?

2. Have any of these applications been granted?

3. If so, how many, and to whom?

4. Is it the intention of the government to grant these applications?

5. If so, when?

6. If not, why not?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

"1. As nearly as can be ascertained, 679 coal licenses have been applied for—no leases.

"2. Yes.

"3. 21, covering lands within lot 4,594, as follows: E. J. Johnson, John Janiesh, Wm. Senkbiel, Daniel McKenzie, David Tracy, John Lewis, Geo. McCliney, S. F. Wallace, C. A. Klingesmith, John Rudolph, Peter VanDusen, August Baldaup, J. D. Quail, John Derr, J. R. Stevens, W. A. Switzer, Charles J. Bulger, Charles Walde, Thomas Morrison, Francis German, Mrs. H. A. Senkbiel.

"4. The government proposes to recognize all statutory rights which have been secured by applicants for coal and petroleum licenses in blocks 4,593 and 4,594, Southeast Kootenay.' It has been deemed prudent, in order to avoid unnecessary complications, that the land be not dealt with until the expiry of the period within which disallowances might be made, about May 1st next."

Mr. Murphy asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions:

1. Is it the intention of the government to proceed with the prosecution in the case of cattle stealing, for which A. P. McInnes was indicted for the assizes holden at Clinton in May last? If so, when?

2. If it is not the intention of the government to so proceed, is it the intention of the government to recoup the accused the expenses incurred by him attending for his defence with witnesses and counsel at said assizes? If not, why not?

The Hon. Mr. Wilson replied as follows:

"1. No.

"2. The government do not pay the costs of defendants in criminal cases. Moreover, the government had nothing to do with the institution of the prosecution of Mr. A. P. McInnes. An information was sworn to on the 15th November, 1902, by Robert McNae, charging that A. P. McInnes, on or about the 1st of December, 1901, stole a yearling steer, the property of William Parker. Mr. McInnes was committed for trial, the whole case practically depending upon the testimony of Mr. McNae. When it was attempted to subpoena Mr. McNae to appear as a witness for the Crown at the Clinton spring assizes, 1903, it was found that he had left Cariboo and had gone, as some persons asserted, to Atlin. Under these circumstances, Mr. Macintyre, the counsel acting for the Crown at the Clinton spring assizes, 1903, did not proceed further with the case."

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions:

1. Has any, and what, tangible benefit to the province been secured as a result of the visit of the Hon. C. Wilson and the Hon. R. F. Green to Ottawa?

2. Did the Hon. C. Wilson and the Hon. R. F. Green visit Montreal on provincial business?

3. If so, what was the nature of the business transacted at Montreal?

The Hon. Mr. Wilson replied as follows:

"1. It is undesirable, in the public interest, to definitely answer this question at present.

"2. Visited Montreal as the guests of the harbor commissioners, and in the public interest."

Mr. Tanner asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Is it the intention of the government to dispense with the services of a district road supervisor in the future in the Saanich electoral district?

2. If not, why not?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"1. If found necessary in the public interest, a district road superintendent will be appointed.

"2. Answered by No. 1."

Mr. Paterson asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What proportion of the moneys appropriated for roads, streets and bridges in South Nanaimo was spent on Gabriola Island each year since 1900, inclusive?

2. What instructions were given the road superintendent of that district as to the commencing and closing of work and the amount to be expended in 1903?

3. Were instructions, written or verbal, given to any one other than the authorized superintendent regarding road work on Gabriola Island in the month of September, 1903?

4. If so, by whom and to whom, and what was the nature of the instructions?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"1. 1900-01, $456.75; 1901-02, $536.25; 1902-03, $5; 1903-04, $223.25.

"2. None.

"3. Yes.

"4. Government agent, by public works' engineer, to set aside $500 for roads on Gabriola Island, to be taken from district vote; arrangements to be made by department regarding foreman."

Mr. Houston asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions:

1. What amount was received as commissions and fees on sales for taxes for the year ending June 30th, 1903?

2. What amount was expended for costs, expenses and advertising tax sales for the year ending June 30th, 1903?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"1. $9,840.03.

"2. $13,591.82."

Mr. Hall asked the Hon. the Premier the following questions:

1. How many reports has Mr. J. H. Turner, agent-general for the province of British Columbia in London, made to the government since his appointment?

2. How many clerks has he in his employ? Their names, together with the date of their appointment and the salaries paid.

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

"1. Two.

"2. Two. J. A. Turner appointed secretary on 1st April, 1902, at a salary of £400 per annum, and L. B. Plumbly, clerk, on 5th September, 1902; present salary at the rate of £39 per annum."

Mr. Henderson asked the Hon. the Premier the following questions:

1. Did the Premier, or any member of his government, or any one who has been a member of his government while he was in office, write a letter of which the following is a copy, or of which the following is a copy of a portion thereof:

"Re Lots 4,593 and 4,594.

"Dear Sir,—The policy of the present government with regard to the disposition of the lands is to secure to all present legal holders of any claims thereon their statutory rights. We deem it advisable not to take immediate action along these lines, as we wish to avoid any complications which might arise by alleged claims that may be made on behalf of the C. P. R., which we do not recognize. We do not anticipate that the Dominion government will attempt to disallow chapter 8, statutes 1903, but it is thought advisable to defer action until the disallowance period shall have elapsed, which will be about May 1st, 1904. Immediately after this last mentioned date we proposed to deal with the lands in question as though the same had always been vacant Crown lands, and will then recognize all valid legal locations according to their priority, including these now in existence. We will not, however, assume the responsibility of deciding conflicting claims."

2. If the answer to No. 1 is affirmative, who wrote it?

3. If the answer to No. 1 is affirmative, to whom was it written?

4. If the answer to No. 1 is affirmative, when was it written?

5. If the answer to No. 1 is affirmative, was a copy or original sent to any member of the legislature, and if so, to whom?

6. If the answer to No. 1 is in the negative, did the Premier write such a letter to any person or persons to a similar purport, and when?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

"2. The letter in question was a personal letter written by the Premier to the honorable member for Grand Forks on the 2nd of December, and is in line with what has been stated verbally as being the policy of the government on the question of Southeast Kootenay lands.

"Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are answered by the answer to question No. 1."

BILLS.

The bill to assess the property of railway companies was read a third time and passed.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

The report of the assessment bill was moved by the Finance Minister.

Mr. Macdonald moved:

That all the words after the word "follows," in the enacting clause, be struck out, and the following inserted:

"Short Title.

"1. This act may be cited as the 'Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1903.'

"2. Section 6 of the 'Assessment Act,' as amended by chapter 38 of the acts of the legislature of the province of British Columbia, 1900, is hereby amended, by:

"(a) Striking out the words 'four-fifths of,' in the fifth line.

"(b) Striking out the word 'three,' in the eighth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'five.'

"(c) Striking out the words 'three-quarters of,' in the tenth line.

"(d) Inserting after the word 'two,' in the twentieth line, the words 'and one-half,' and inserting after the word 'three,' in the twenty-first line, the words, 'and one-half.'

"(e) Striking out all the words in said section 6 after the word 'to,' in the thirtieth line, and substituting therefor the words 'allow to every taxpayer a discount at the rate of ten per centum upon the amount so paid by him for the current year's taxes only.'

"3. Section 7 of the 'Assessment Act' is hereby amended by—

"(a) Striking out the words 'twenty-five cents,' in the fourth line, and substituting therefor the words 'one dollar.'

"(b) Inserting before the word 'five,' in the said fourth line, the word 'twenty.'

"4. Section 14 of the said act, as amended by chapter 38, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of said section the following:

"'(9) The amount expended in wages in the operation of the mine during the period covered by said statement.'

"And in arriving at the assessed value of the ores the assessor shall deduct the cost of transportation, treatment and wages, as set forth in the said statement, or as otherwise truly ascertained."

Mr. Macdonald explained in detail at considerable length his intentions in moving the foregoing. He condemned the assessment bill as framed by the government, and he proposed, by his amendments to leave the laws as they are at present. The people knew those laws, and knew what they had to pay in taxation. If the amendments were not accepted the people would not understand what they had to pay. He predicted that the wholesale business of British Columbia would be ruined if the bill took effect, and the wholesalers would be driven to keep their stocks outside the province. He then quoted from Mr. M. Killigan's report for 1902, and contrasted the new changes with the old.

(Continued on Page Six.)

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best.

Blood Medicine.

HEARING OF THE WILL CASE

Continuation of the Hopper-Dunsmuir Action in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday morning proceedings in the case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir were taken up at 10:30. The first witness called was for the party plaintiff.

Captain Chaplin testified that he had married the daughter of Joan Olive Dunsmuir in England during June, 1898. Subsequently, in the same year, came to Victoria with his wife, who witnessed on the day previous. When at Victoria he met Alexander Dunsmuir twice, once at Craigdarroch, where he was introduced by his wife to him.

Mrs. Croft, daughter of the party plaintiff, examined by C. A. Bury, testified as to the number of children in the Dunsmuir family and number now living. Witness remembered seeing Alexander Dunsmuir in 1892 at San Francisco. He took witness out. There seemed nothing peculiar about his manner then. Saw him sometime between 1892 and 1895, though not much of him at any time. Witness decided from conversations she had with him on these occasions that his brain was not clear.

Cross-examined by E. P. Davis, K. C., witness based her opinion on talks with Alexander Dunsmuir that he was not clear in his head.

Re-examined by C. A. Bury, witness stated that after Alexander Dunsmuir's return from the shooting trip he was in much better health. Witness conversed with him on several occasions.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., requested the court's sanction to examine Mrs. Joan Olive Dunsmuir at her own residence, Craigdarroch. Application granted.

Captain Edward Palmer, on retired list, Canadian militia, was called by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. Was secretary of the Union Club for some years. Knew Alexander Dunsmuir; saw him constantly. Saw him every day in the club. Habits not abstemious, but very free. Alexander Dunsmuir would come in the forenoon, remain to lunch and sometimes would stay all afternoon. He was generally drinking.

Cross-examined, could no swear the year. Do not think it was anything other than liquor that muddled him. Could not state whether or not he played pyramids, billiards or cards.

Henry Randall Burroughs was called by L. P. Duff, K. C., and testified that he had met Alexander Dunsmuir once at the Union Club in 1898. Was introduced by a Mr. Barton. Witness represented a certain brand of champagne and desired Mr. Dunsmuir's assistance to introduce the brand to California. To witness Alexander Dunsmuir seemed to be perfectly sober and drank ginger beer during luncheon. Opened subject of assistance during luncheon and Alexander Dunsmuir did not pay any attention to the subject at all.

Cross-examined by E. P. Davis, K. C., witness admitted he was friendly to the "other camp" and a particular friend of Mrs. Snowdown.

L. P. Duff, K. C., read a portion of examination of discovery of James Dunsmuir and put into evidence two documents, viz., the marriage license of Alexander Dunsmuir and Josephine Wallace and the will of the latter afterwards Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir.

The plaintiff was recalled by L. P. Duff, K. C., and testified that at the Imperial hotel, New York, Alexander Dunsmuir, after his marriage, refused to sign a paper a declaration of ownership of the ship Bristol.

The court then adjourned for luncheon.

After recess George Freitch was called by E. P. Davis, K. C., and testified that he was a wholesale coal merchant in business at San Francisco. Had been in this business there for thirty-seven years. Had very extensive business relations with Alexander Dunsmuir. Witness testified that up to the very last, December, 1899, he found Alexander Dunsmuir in all his dealings with him to be perfectly able to carry on his business. His memory in business was good and his business judgment shrewd. Never saw Alexander Dunsmuir intoxicated.

L. P. Duff, K. C., subjected witness to a long severe cross-examination, which did not bring any more facts to light.

Reading of the first San Francisco commission's evidence took up the balance of the afternoon.

William Greer Harrison's evidence was read.

—o—

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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Dec. 11.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The weather is unsettled and the winds moderate in force along the coast. Rain has been general west of the Cascades and several inches of snow has fallen in Eastern Washington and Oregon. The temperature has fallen considerably in Cariboo and a moderate cold wave is slowly spreading eastward across the Territories from Alberta.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	44
New Westminster	34	38
Kamloops	30	34
Barkerville	14	20
Dawson	—10	0
Calgary	10	16
Winnipeg	—10	8
Portland, Ore.	30	42
San Francisco	46	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Easterly or southerly winds, unsettled with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, unsettled with rain or sleet.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	40	Mean	42
Noon	43	Highest	44
5 p.m.	42	Lowest	39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon ..... 2 miles east.
5 p.m. ..... 2 miles east.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain—.13 inch.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.010
Corrected 30.043

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.06

—o—

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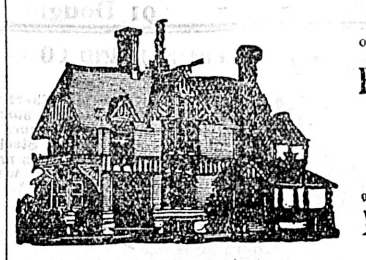
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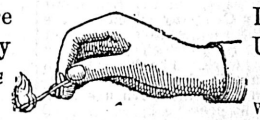
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ALASKA BOUNDARY DECISION

LORD ALVERSTONE'S JUDGMENT.

From London Times.

The following are the answers of Lord Alverstone to the crucial questions—the second and fifth—which the Alaska Boundary Commissioners had to decide:

SECOND QUESTION.

What Channel is the Portland Channel?

The answer to this question, as indicated by the learned counsel on both sides, depends upon the simple question: What did the contracting parties mean by the words "the channel called the Portland Channel" in Article III. of the treaty of 1825? This is a pure question of identity. In order to answer one must endeavor to put oneself in the position of the contracting parties, and ascertain as accurately as possible what was known to them of the geography of the district so far as relates to the channel called the Portland Channel.

There are certain broad facts which, in my opinion establish beyond any reasonable question that the negotiators had before them Vancouver's maps, the Russian map (No. 5 in the British, No. 6 in the American Atlas), Arrowsmith's maps (probably the map numbered 10 in the American Atlas), and Faden's maps (British Appendix, pp. 10 and 11).

I have, moreover, no doubt that the negotiators were acquainted with the information contained in Vancouver's narrative. I do not think it necessary to state in detail the evidence which has led me to this conclusion, beyond stating that, quite apart from the overwhelming probability that this was the case, there are passages in the documents which, in my judgment, establish it to demonstration, but, for the purpose of my reasons it is sufficient to say that I have come to that clear conclusion after the most careful perusal of the documents.

I will now endeavor to summarize the facts relating to the channel called Portland Channel, which the information afforded by the maps and documents to which I have referred, establish. The first and most important is that it was perfectly well known before, and at the date of the treaty, that there were two channels or inlets, the one called Portland Channel, the other Observatory Inlet, both of them coming out to the Pacific Ocean.

That the seaward entrance of Observatory Inlet was between Point Maskelyne on the south and Point Wales on the north.

That one entrance of Portland Channel was between the island now known as Kannagunut and Tongas Island.

That the latitude of the mouth of entrance to the channel called Portland Channel, as described in the treaty and understood by the negotiators was 54 deg. 45 min.

The narrative of Vancouver refers to the channel between Wales Island and Sitklan Island, known as Tongas Passage, as a passage leading south-southeast towards the ocean—which he passed in hope of finding a more northern and westerly communication to the sea, and describes his subsequently finding the passage between Tongas Island on the north and Sitklan and Kannagunut on the south. The narrative and the maps leave some doubt on the question whether he intended the name Portland Canal to include Tongas Passage as well as the passage between Tongas Island on the north and Sitklan and Kannagunut Island on the south. In view of this doubt, I think, having regard to the language, and Vancouver may have intended to include Tongas Passage in that name, and looking to the relative size of the two passages, I think that the negotiators may well have thought that the Portland Channel after passing north of Pearse and Wales Island, issued into the sea by the two passages above described.

For the purpose of identifying the channel, commonly known as Portland Channel, the maps which were before the negotiators may be useful. This is one of the points upon which the evidence of contemporary maps as to general reputation is undoubtedly admissible. It is sufficient to say that not one of the maps which I have enumerated above in any way contradicts the precise and detailed situation of Portland Channel and Observatory Inlet given by Vancouver's narrative, and the other documents to which I have referred. The Russian map of 1802 shows the two channels distinctly; and the same may be said of Faden's maps, on which so much reliance was placed on the part of the United States.

I do not attach particular importance to the way in which names on the maps are written or printed, and therefore I do not rely upon the fact that, in the case of some of these contemporary maps, the words "Portland Channel" are written so as to include, within the name the lower part of the channel which is in dispute. From long experience I have found that it is not safe to rely upon any such peculiarities.

After the most careful consideration of every document in this case, I have found nothing to alter or throw any doubt on the conclusion to which I have arrived, and there are certain general considerations which strongly support it.

Russia and Great Britain were negotiating as to the point on the coast to which Russian dominion should be conceded. It is unnecessary to refer to all the earlier negotiations, but it is distinctly established that Russia urged that her dominion should extend to 55 of latitude, and it was in furtherance of this object that Portland Channel, which issues into the sea at 50 degrees 45 minutes, was conceded and ultimately agreed to by Great Britain. No claim was ever made by Russia to any of the islands south of 54 degrees 45 minutes except Prince of Wales Island, and this is the more marked because she did claim the whole of Prince of Wales Island, a part of which extended to about 54 degrees 40 minutes.

The islands between Observatory Inlet and the channel, to which I have referred above as the Portland Channel, are never mentioned in the whole course of the negotiations.

It is suggested on behalf of the United States that Portland Channel included both the channels—namely, the channel coming out between Point Maskelyne and Point Wales, and that running to the north of Pearse and Wales Islands, and that, upon the doctrine of the thalweg, the larger channel must be taken as the boundary. It is sufficient to say that, in my opinion, there is no foundation for this argument. The lengths and the points of land at their entrances are given in the case of each channel by Vancouver in a way which precludes the suggestion that he intended to include both channels under one name, and it must be remembered that he was upon a voyage of discovery, and named these channels when he had discovered and explored them.

Inasmuch as the question submitted to us only involves the determination of the channel described in the treaty by the words already cited "the channel called Portland Channel," subsequent history can throw no light upon this question; but I think it right to say that the use in the year 1853 of the name Portland Inlet in the British Admiralty chart, upon which much reliance was placed on behalf of the United States, has, in my opinion, no bearing upon the question, and the references to Tongas Island in 1835 as being on the frontier of the Russian Straits, and in 1863 as being on the north side of the Portland Canal, and in 1869 as to Tongas being on the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, are strongly confirmatory of the view at which I have arrived upon the consideration of the materials which were in existence at the date of the treaty.

I therefore answer the second question as follows:

The channel which runs to the north of Pearse and Wales Islands, and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and Sitklan Island.

(Signed) ALVERSTONE.

October 20, 1903.

FIFTH QUESTION.

In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and distant therefrom, not more than 10 marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe, or strip of coast on the mainland not exceeding 10 marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens, and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

Stated shortly, I understand this question to ask whether the eastern boundary, whether fixed by the crest of the mountains or by a distance of 10 marine leagues, was to run round the heads of the bays, ports, inlets, havens, and waters of the ocean, or not. I have come to the conclusion in the affirmative—viz., that the boundary, whether running along the summits or crests of the mountains, or—in the absence of mountains—at a distance of 10 marine leagues was to run round the heads of the inlets, and not to cross them.

The language of the treaty of 1825 does not of itself enable this question to be answered distinctly—on the contrary, it contains the ambiguities which have given rise to the discussion upon the one side and the other.

Paragraph 2 of article III. states that the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast ("parallelement a la cote"). This is the clause upon which the question really depends, because in the event of mountains being found to exist, situated parallel to the coast within a distance of 10 marine leagues, no recourse need be had to Article IV. Article IV., however, is of importance, as it may tend to throw light upon what was the meaning of the word "coast" in Article III., and the words in paragraph 2 of Article IV. are "wherever the summits of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at a distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean." It is in my opinion correctly pointed out, on behalf of the United States, that the word "coast" is an ambiguous term, and may be used in two, possibly in more than two, senses. I think, therefore, we are not only entitled, but bound to ascertain as far as we can from the facts which were before the negotiators the sense in which they used the word "coast" in the treaty.

Before considering this latter view of the case, it is desirable to ascertain, as far as possible from the treaty itself, what it means, and what can be gathered from the language of the treaty alone. The parties were making an agreement, as the opening words of the treaty show, as to the limits of their respective possessions on the northwest coast of America, and there cannot be any question that the word "coast" in Articles I. and II. refers to the northwest coast of America. In Article III. the opening words "upon the coast of the continent" also refer to the northwest coast of America. The first ambiguity arises upon the word "coast" in the phrase "parallel to the coast" in the second paragraph of Article III., and as to the word "coast" in the words "parallel to the coast" in the second paragraph of Article IV., and the words "the line of coast" and "the windings of the coast" in the same paragraph. Article V. does not bear directly upon the border of the continent" ("lisiere de terre ferme"), which follow the words "upon the coast," afford some slight guide to the meaning of the word "coast" in Article III. The word "coast" in Article VI. evidently means the coast of the continent as it is in contrast with the words ocean and the interior. I postpone the consideration of the meaning of the word "coast" in Article VII., as it raises a very important question, which is in controversy. Considering these various passages, and the use made of the word "coast" therein, do they enable one, without reference to the previous negotiations, to answer the question as to whether the strip of territory mentioned in Article III. was to run round the heads of the bays and inlets, or to cross them? I am of opinion that they do not. The broad, undisputed facts are that the parties were engaged in making an agreement respecting an archipelago of islands off the coast, and some strip of land upon the coast itself. The western limit of these islands extends in some places about 100 miles from the coast, and the channels or passages betwen the islands and between the islands and the coast are narrow waters of widths varying from a few hundred yards to 13 miles. In ordinary parlance no one would call the waters of any of these channels or inlets between the islands, or between the islands and the mainland, "ocean." I agree with the view presented on behalf of Great Britain, that no one coming from the interior and reaching any of these channels, and particularly the head of the Lynn Canal or Taku Inlet, would describe himself as being upon the ocean, but, upon the other hand, it is quite clear that the treaty does regard some of these channels as ocean. For instance, to take points as to which no question arises between Wrangel Island, Mitkoff Island, and Kupreanoff Island, all of which are north of latitude 56, it cannot, I think, be disputed that, for the purpose of the treaty, the waters between these islands and the mainland were included in the word "ocean," and that the coast upon which the eastern boundary of the lisiere was to be drawn was the coast of the continent, and the mountains referred to in Article III. were to be upon that coast, and the line referred to in paragraph 2 of Article IV. was to be measured from those waters. This consideration, however, is not sufficient to solve the question; it still leaves open the interpretation of the word "coast" to which the mountains were to be parallel.

Now, it is to be observed that prima facie the eastern boundary is to be fixed under Article III.; as already pointed out, it is not necessary to have recourse to Article IV. unless the mountains which correspond to those described in Article III. prove to be at a distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean. Assuming that the boundary is being determined in accordance with Article III., the mountains which are on the continent are to be parallel to the coast, and a person fixing the boundary under Article III. would not leave the line which follows the summits or crest of the mountains unless that line was situated at more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean. As I have already pointed out, for a considerable part of the distance referred to in Article III., namely, from the southern end of Wrangell Island up to the northern end of Kupreanoff Island, the distance must be measured from the shore of these inland waters, which, and which alone, are the ocean referred to in Article IV. I am unable to find any words in the Treaty which direct that the mountain line contemplated by Article III. shall cross inlets or bays of the sea. In so far as the language of Article III. of itself is a guide, it does not seem to me to contemplate such a state of things. Of course, if the main contention of Great Britain can be adopted, viz., that the words, "line of coast" and "windings of the coast," in paragraph 2 of Article IV., should it be necessary to have recourse to that paragraph, mean the general line of coast or the windings of the general coast, excluding inlets, the difficulty would disappear, but, in order to establish that position, it seems to me that Great Britain must show that the treaty uses the word "coast" in the second paragraph of Article III., and in the second paragraph of Article IV., in that sense.

I see some broad objections to this view. In the first place, it necessitates the word "coast" being used with two different meanings in the same clause, and, secondly, it makes it necessary to assume a view of the geographical position as being known to the negotiators, or to postulate that they assumed some definition, or common understanding, as to what the general line of the coast was.

There is, as far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word "coast" as applied to such sinuosities and such waters different from the coast itself.

As I have said more than once, the locus in quo to which the treaty was referring precludes the possibility of construing the word "coast" in any particular Article in any special way, if it does not refer to the coast line of the continent. I think the words "upon the border of the continent (lisiere de terre ferme) comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions" in Article V. rather confirm the view that Russia was to get a strip all along the continent, but I do not think that much reliance can be placed upon this because of the provision as to rivers and streams in Article VI.

Before leaving the treaty, it is, in my opinion, necessary to notice the very important argument put forward by Great Britain, founded upon Article VII. It was contended by Great Britain that the words "gulfs, havens, and creeks on the coast mentioned in Article III.," referred only to the gulfs, havens and creeks on the lisiere or strip bounded as described in that Article. If Great Britan could have made good that contention it would, in my opinion, have afforded the strongest argument that the treaty contemplated that the lisiere or strip might cross bays, inlets, and arms of the sea, but in my opinion the contention cannot be successfully maintained.

The coast mentioned in Article III., is, in my opinion, the coast of the continent, and the coast referred to in the second paragraph of Article IV., is also the coast of the continent. The lisiere, ascertained by drawing the boundary in accordance with the directions in Article III., is a strip upon the coast and would not, I think, be naturally described by the words "the coast mentioned in Article III." My views is that the provisions of Article VII. are perfectly general, and gave mutual rights for a period of ten years to Russia and Great Britain respectively, in respect of their possessions upon the northwest coast of America.

Turning now from the consideration of the language of the treaty alone, what light is thrown upon this question by reference to the negotiations?

After most careful examination, I have been unable to find any passage which supports the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the head of the inlets. This is not remarkable, inasmuch as no one at the time had any idea that they would become of any importance.

In March, 1824, among the objects desired to be secured by Great Britain are stated to be the embouchures of such rivers as might afford an outlet. In the proposals referred to in the same letter the lisiere is spoken of as a strip of land on the mainland, also as a strip of land on the coast of the continent. In the same documents the boundary is spoken of as "the mountains which follow the windings of the coast," and in correspondence of July 1824, as "following the sinuosities of the coast along the base of the mountains nearest the sea," and "the base of the mountains which follow the sinuosities of the coast," and "mountains designated as the boundary shall extend down to the very border of the coast." It is sufficient to say that these passages certainly do not suggest, or imply, that the line from summit to summit will cross any substantial arm of the sea, and that it was not so understood by the negotiators for Great Britain seems to me to follow from the passage in the letter of the 24th July, 1824, in which Great Britain consented to substitute the summit of the mountains for the seaward base, and suggested that a stipulation should be added that no fort should be established, or fortification erected, by either party, on the summit or in the passes of the mountains. It is difficult to see how such words could be applicable if it was contemplated that there might be a gap of six miles between summit and summit crossing the water. I have only to add upon this point that the language of both the British and Russia representatives, in reporting the conclusion of the treaty to their respective governments, is in accordance with the view which I have suggested.

I have felt it my duty to express the reasons which have led me to the conclusion to which I have come, that the answer to the fifth question should be in the affirmative, because I am constrained to take a view contrary to that presented by the advocates on behalf of Great Britain; but it must not be thought that I am insensible to the fact that there are strong arguments which might be urged in favor of the British view. I have little doubt that, if shortly after the making of the treaty of 1825 Great Britain and Russia had proceeded to draw the boundary provided by the treaty in accordance with the terms thereof, the difficulties and, in certain events, the impossibilities of drawing a boundary in strict accordance with the treaty would have been made evident. If, for instance, it had become necessary to draw a boundary in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article IV. of the treaty, I believe that the view expressed by both the American and British authorities, that it is impossible to do so, would at once have become apparent. And in the same way if the contention of the United States be well founded that no mountains exist on the coast which correspond with the treaty, a further difficulty would have been made manifest.

I can, therefore, well understand and appreciate the contention of Great Britain, that, under the existing state of circumstances, difficulties in delimiting the boundaries described must arise in one view, and might arise in any view. But these considerations, strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not in my opinion enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty. I think that the parties knew and understood what they were bargaining about, and expressed the terms of their bargain in terms to which effect can be given. The fact that when, 65 years later, the representatives of the two nations attempted to draw the boundary in accordance with the treaty, they were unable to agree upon its meaning does not entitle me to put a different construction upon it.

In the view I take of the terms of the treaty itself, it is not necessary to discuss subsequent action. Had the terms of the treaty led me to a different conclusion, and entitled me to adopt the view presented by Great Britain, I should have felt great difficulty in holding then anything that had been done or omitted to be done by, or on behalf of, Great Britain, or that any conduct on her part prevented her from insisting on the strict interpretation of the treaty, nor do I think that the representations of map makers that the boundary was assumed to run round the heads of the inlets could have been properly urged by the United States as a sufficient reason for depriving Great Britain of any rights which she had under the treaty had they existed.

I therefore answer this question in the affirmative. (Signed) ALVERSTONE.

October 20, 1903.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills Notice.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the seventh day of December, 1903.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 17th day of December, 1903.

Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 24th day of December, 1903.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1903.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

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Chimmie Fadden, the Bowery Philosopher,

Provided More of a Picnic Than Was Called For.

BY E. W. TOWNSEND. Copyright.

Duchess is a good goil, and I have no kick due me on her temper; but when someting happens dat I has no more to do wit, dan de bull pup has to do wid de state of de wedder, den I gets a specimen of de finest brand of French ragging dat de market affords.

I don't know was it dat she missed connection wit a parasol she expected to get from Miss Fannie, or what'ell, but one day Duchess gets me in a corner and she says, "Cheems, what is your position in dis house?"

"Second man," I says. "Did anybody ring?"

"Is it de second man's place to be groom for Miss Fannie?" Duchess says.

"I rides after her," says I, "because I was brought up to do it proper when I was a kid, and Whiskers could take a hitching strap to me if I ever took me eyes off Miss Fannie when she was riding. Dat job is special."

"You are valet for Mr. Paul," says Duchess.

"He has a Jap valet of his own," says I.

"But you order his boots," says Duchess. "You get him ready, if he's only going somewheres for a week-end."

"Dat's because de Jap orders riding boots for yachting; and if he gets him ready for a trip, he never knows where he'll land."

"Dose is poor excuses," says Duchess. "De odder soivants would tink more proper of you if you done only second man's woik."

"I'll tink about dat," I says, "when de odder soivant pays me wages. What's on your mind, woman?" I says. "It's not me job dat's boddering you."

"You is de real director of de soicus and I have no part in it," says Duchess, and dat shows me where her little bootees was pinching.

We was getting up a soicus—a amateor soicus—for de benefit of yacht sailors' orphans; what dere ain't any of em nearer dan Scandehoovia, where de yacht sailors come from. But dat makes no difference; dere had to be a benefit, and yacht sailors' orphans had a romantic sound as Willy Widdy said, so dat went; and our folks said de soicus might be held on our lawn, cause we had de most conveniences for soiving tea.

Dat put it up to Mr. Paul to be director, and he, being too strong to woik hard, puts it next to me.

Dere was a swell comes over to take charge of de riding turns, and I gets up some comics for de laugh side of de show, and takes charge of de woikmen getting up de tents and seats; and looks after de places where refreshments was to be set up; and gets de band, teaches de clown how to do a comic fall, practices up a few tumbling tricks of me own, learns our kiddie—Little Duke—to do a ring-master turn for Little Miss Fannie, and almost had something to do.

Soon as she heard dat dere was to be a soicus Duchess was croisy to be part of de show. Dere's a whole bunch of tricks she can do, but none of em is in de soicus line, and I had to pretend dat I wasn't on to what she wanted. If dat goil didn't have to woik for a living she be a actress. Sure! I never did see a woman who liked to be in de lime light more dan Duchess. And she's all right when she's dere, for she ain't a little bit shy as a good looker; but she belongs to de moddern school and dat to be a good -looker is all dere is in de game, and won't study no part. I've tried her in de tesatricals we has ev'ry Winter in de soivants' hall.

But dat dug no subway wit her; she was bound to be in de soicus, and when I couldn't see it, de way she found places where I was a mile off from being It was a wonder.

Of course, a man dat wants to, can beat a woman wit a hammer; but if a hammer isn't in de game, de easiest way to do, if you've got to beat her, is not to. So I hustled to find a job in de soicus dat Duchess could hold down, and I got it. I had to.

I had a turn I was woloising Little Miss Fannie, and our kiddie and de bull pup. Little Miss Fannie was to put de pup trough his tricks, while Kiddie was ring master. De pup done noble in all his tricks except dat he was no dead sure proposition on going trough de hoop every time. Mostly when de Little One held de hoop after we'd covered it wid paper de pup would balk, till he'd run around behind it to make sure dat Little One had de piece of meat he was to get. If de hoop wasn't covered he'd see de meat, and go trough like a shot.

It doubles de size of de chunk of meat, but it was no sure ting dat he'd butt de paper till he'd took a peep behind to see for fair dat his wages was dere. You see, he didn't like de paper end of his trick, anyway and I was up against how to make de turn a sure shot, till one day, de folks from our house come down on de lawn to see us rehoise. Willy Widdy was along, and she held a pint measure poodle in her arms. She was wise. Dat poodle was always in her arms if she was strolling within a mile of de bull pup. I had sometimes tought dat de pup had made up his mind to die a hor'ble deat would be a bargain counter price to pay for de joy of one chance to bite dat poodle in two. I never did see anyting dat wanted anyting else so bad as de pup wanted to get a hammerlock wit his jaw on dat poodle! What made him feel it so hard was dat de poodle knew it, and used to give de pup de ha ha from where he'd laugh at him in de Widdy's arms. Dogs do a lot of tinking about tings like dose. Of course any good pup would like to bite a poodle de poodle knew dat; he knew he was safe in Widdy's arms, and so he made life more to de bad for de pup by making faces at him, and, as I was telling you, give him de ha ha.

Well pup had balked de hoop wit paper a few times, and I had de kiddies in a fit because I was going to give pup a bit of a welting, when all of a suddent pup sees poodle, as Widdy was just going to walk behind de banner, and de way pup takes de jump trough de paper hoping to get Widdy off guard, was lovely to see. But Widdy was leary, as she always is when she has fetched poodle into de same acre of ground as pup; and master bulldog had anodder hard luck story to worry about.

Dat set me tinking. When de toiss had went back to de house I ess to borrow poodle, and fetch him down to where we rehoising, but not to put Widdy on to what part we wanted de poodle to play. Duchess seen her chance to butt into de show, and she soon had poodle dere, in her arms, and I tried de trick. It was lovely. All I had to do was to hold poodle on de opposite side of de hoop, and pup went trough em as fast as the coachman's kid could paste on new paper. He never regigs once. He'd a jumped till he wore his feet off on de tousand-to-one chance dat I'd be off guard, and let him get a mouthful of poodle. And poodle was having de time of his life, too. When he seen how hard pup was woiking, and dat notting was doing except de puppy, poodle near barked his head off laughing.

"Take poodle back to Widdy," I says to Duchess, "and say notting about dat we is going to make a actor of him. I've got a place for you in de show where you'll only have to put on your swell rags, and stroll on in a haughty manner."

Well, well, dere's a heap of trouble in dis life dat comes when we tinks we has only to push a button to get a good ting we has all laid out for ourselves. De soicus comes off, and was going like a hurry-call amblance. Notting to stop it! De loidies and gents had done deir Wmfwyn mfw fwy fwy Euafit mfwvW riding turn, some college lads had done some straight tumbling, and it was fine; Mr. Paul had made good as a straight ring master, and den he introduces me as de only 'rivinal Bowery song and dance artist left on top of eart, and I'd oblized wit de old favorite, "On de Banks of de Bronks, Where me Summer Goil Hangs Out."

Next Mr. Paul introduces "Little Miss Fannie, and her Wonderful Tr'ck Bull Pup." Little One comes in wit pup, and our kid, and I follows along as clown, to see dat de pup done all right. De kids makes a great hit, and, say, I was proud of Little Duke. Most of de folks dere was friends of our folks, and dey knows me and Duchess by sight, and when dey hears dat Little Duke was our kid dey gives him a great jolly, and kiddie says his lines beautiful, all his th's being in place and doing duty. When de kiddies had put de pup trough all his tricks but de hoop, Duchess stroll in from de dressing room, like she was a swell out for a walk around de block; and she has Widdy's poodle in her arms, and de style of her gets a great reception. She hears de folks saying dat she was Hortense, Fannie's maid, and she pipes me off wit a wink, like she was saying, "I told you I'd be de star of de show."

She was! My, my, she was for a fact!

Little Miss Fanny held pup's head away from de hoop until just as Duchess was passing behind, and den she leis de pup see what was doing, and turns him loose. Pup gives a little cry of joy, makes a running jump of it trough de hoop, wit his mouth wide open, like he wanted to be ready for dat bite he'd hoped for so long. I nearly had a fit when I sees him land like a flying machine against Duchess, and dat French hussy drops poodle, and lets out a yell dat was heard on de odder side of de Sound.

Pup had caught a mouthful of paper as he flew trough de hoop, and dat saved all of our lives, for he was part blinded, and didn't get a fair hold at foist. But he got hold enough to nail poodle's hind leg, and poodle gives a squeal dat brough Widdy down from her seat flying. Whiskers seen dat dere was trouble, and he flies after Widdy; I jumps for de dogs; Kiddies gets into de rally; Mr. Paul jumps into de ring to grab de kids; and de audience applauds to beat de band—what was playing shiver music! Dere was tings doing all over de lot.

I gets into de center foist, and de pup lets go his holt to shift to a better one, I grabs him by bote hind legs, and chases; him moaning most sorrowful, but licking his chops, for he had drawn foist blood, anyway.

I makes a quick pass of de pup to de coachman's kid, and tells him on his life not to stop running till he'd locked de pup up in de stables; and den I goes back to de dressing tent, and meets Widdy calling for smelling salts, a doctor, bandages, lin'ment, de police, and a amblance.

"What have you done wit dat horrible devil-dog dat has murdered my beautiful darling pet?" she says, like a tragedy actress out on top of de stoige.

"Madam," I says, "de bull pup was shot, and drowned; and de coachman has gone for to get a pound of poison to give him, and de gardner is fixing a rope to hang de villain, for sure," I says.

"He should be boined alive!" Widdy says.

"And our cat-wife should be boined alive, and sent to prison for dis murder!" says Widdy.

"No need, Ma'am," I says. "Duchess has took a pound of carbonic acid, and cut her troat; and I'm just going to get me gun for her," I says. "Let me see your beautiful dog's leg, Ma'am" I says. "Is he much hoit?"

"Never you mind poor Fido's leg," she says. "You go and telephone for de vet."

"Well Whiskers comes chasing, and orders me to go back and finish me clown act, dat was included in de dog turn, and me and Mr. Paul soon had de show running again; but de audience was all laughing about de turn dat was not down on de bill. When Widdy hears em she was foist nearly crazy wit rage; but she is no farmer, and pretty soon she shifts to make a good face of it; for dames like her can stand most any kind of a game except to be made a game of deirselves, and so she pretended to take it as a joke, and get out of being part of de joke.

De show was a winner, boodle-wise, and if ever we finds any yacht sailors' orphans, dey'll have ice cream and candy de rest of deir lives; but I was feeling like I wished I had a home as far off as Scandehoovia to go to, all de time I was helping to soive refreshments after de ball was over. I knowed dat I could square meself wit Mr. Paul, all right, but I had me opinion dat Miss Fannie would be dead sore on me for not telling Widdy dat I was going to borrow her poodle.

But when de folks had went, and Whiskers had drove off wit Widdy to de vet's, Miss Fannie calls me to de hall, and she looks around to see dat no one was rubbering, and den she shakes hands wit me. "Dat was beautiful done, Chames," she says.

"Tanks, Miss Fannie," I says. "What was beautiful done?"

"Laming Mrs. Harding's poodle, so dat de vet will have to put it out of de would wit clorform. You did it on poipose, of course?"

Say, I was in what dey calls a problem play, den. I hadn't done de poodle on poipose, but if it made me stand to de good wit Miss Fannie to have her tink dat I did, I was willing to stand for dat, or anyting else. So, I just looks wise, and says, "Tank you, Miss Fannie," and goes on me way.

But when I sees Duchess I tells her to put me wise on de game.

"It is so simple," says Duchess. "Ma'mzelle Fannie admire Madam Harding very well, but she despises dat Madam makes so much of dat poodle. Also Whiskaire, he do not like de poodle. What will you?"

"Anyting dat's coming to me," says I.

"Very well. Ma'mzelle Fannie, she know very true that Madam Harding will never more be seen wit de poodle, because a woman like her would radder be seen wit a pair of soiled boots, or gloves—and she'd die before dat—dan to be seen wit a ting dat has made her of de redic'lous. So she will now be more agreeable to Ma'mzelle, and perhaps to Whiskaire."

If Duchess hadn't doped de game to me right, I'd been paralyzed when Widdy comes to me in a few days smiling, like she was a six time winner, and says dat de poodle was not much hoit; and did I know of some kind people dat would 'preciate and tenderly care for Fido, because she didn't tink de climate of Westchester County was good for de litte dear's heait.

I tells her sure; dat me own modder was all her life dying for just such a beautiful dog as Fido; and her old age would be like a continuous performance picnic if she had a poodle like Fido to board wit her.

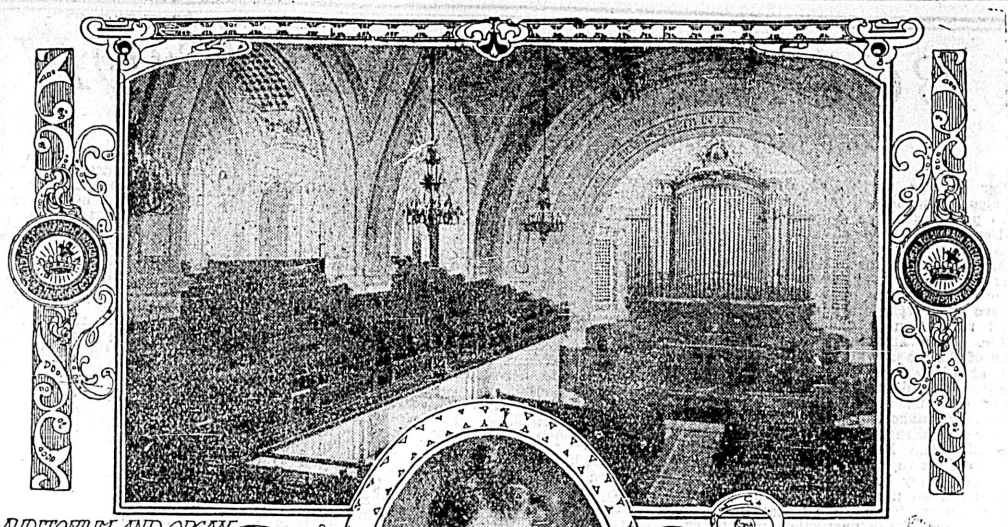
What do you tink? Widdy tells me to take Fido to me modder, and pays a case—a whole, long, one-spot—for de board of de dog every week. Modder is getting chesty wit de income, and, as she feeds it propper, and don't coddle it, it's getting some manners and spirit; and de old lady has more fun wit it dan a box of monkies.

I was satisfied to get out of de proposition on dat lay, but what bodders me is, dat Duchess never got no roast nor notting; and has a smile like she is stuck on herself, whenever I speaks of de job; and she has de parasol of Miss Fannie's she's longed for. Do you spose dat French goil had de wit and noive to feed de poodle to de pup on poipose? What!

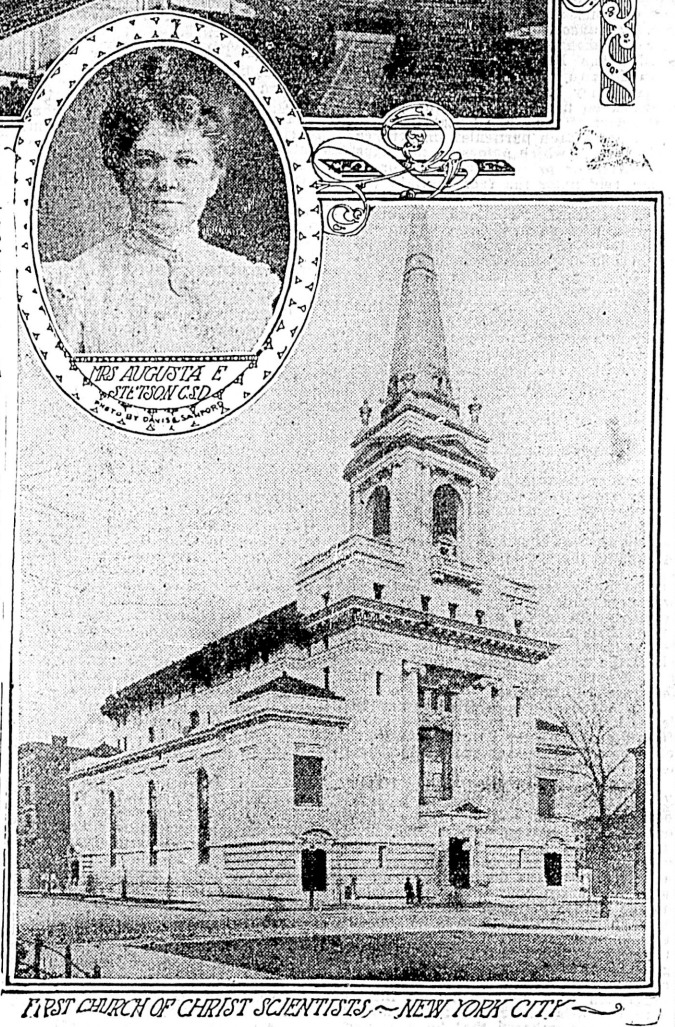
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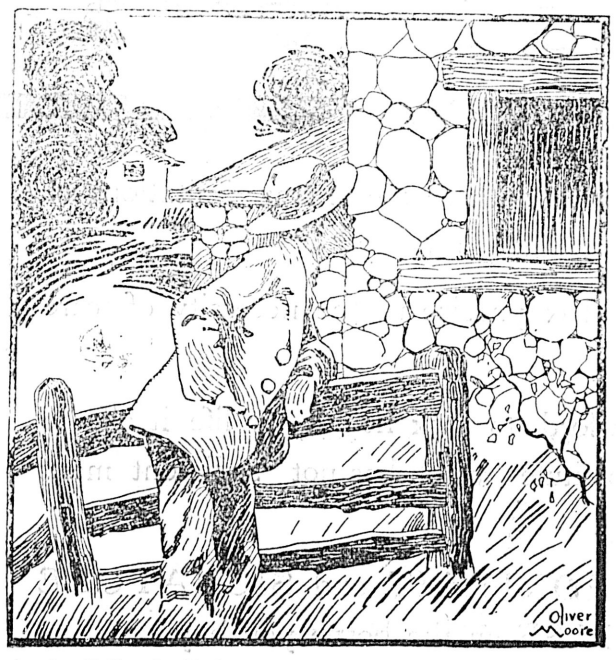
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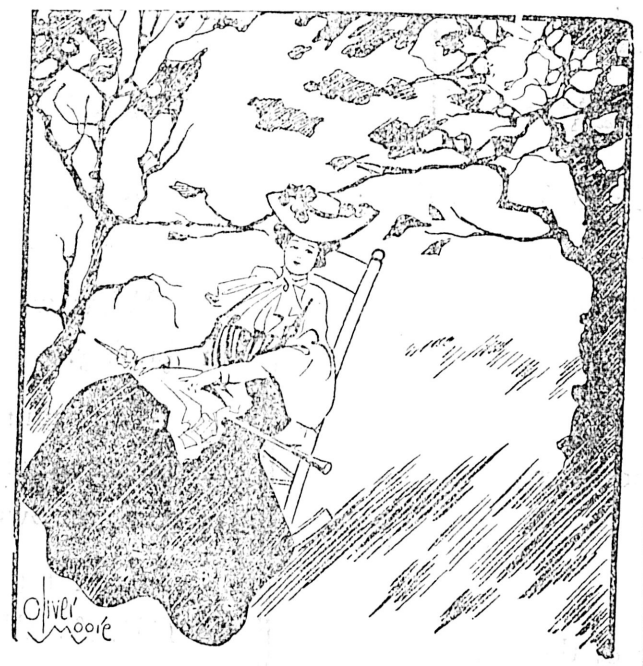
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The boy is whistling for his two comrades. Where are they?



Find the girl's brother and his dog.



Farmer Jones can't tell what became of his dog, but Rastus can. Can you? Finde the farmer and Rastus, too.

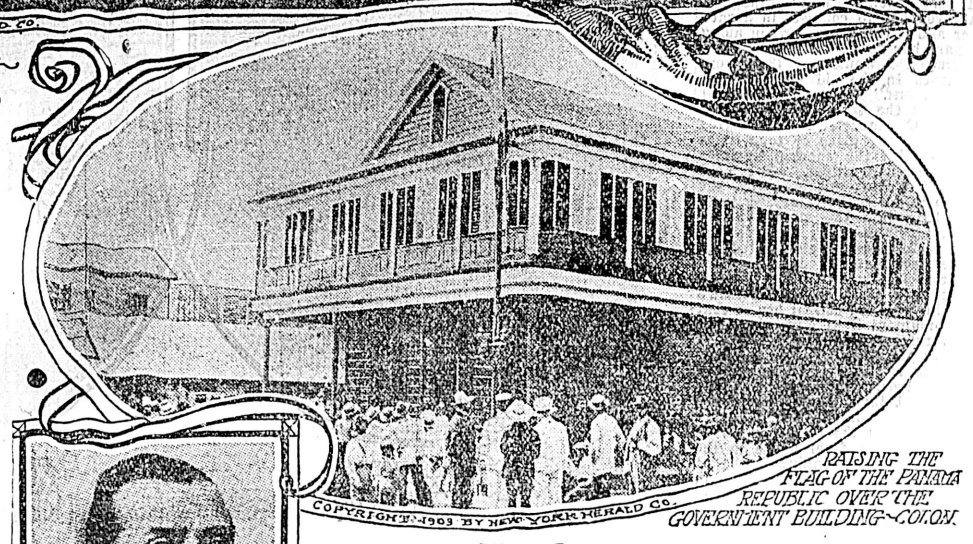


Lottie—She is awfully good natured.
Tottie—Why so?
Lottie—Because she is always ready to take anybody's part.



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GENERAL RAFAEL REYES

The Columbian Embroglio.

Flockmasters' Annual Dinner

Splendid Function at Duncans Station Attended by Many Visitors.

President Suggests Extending Scope of Association to Include Swine.

At the Quamichan hotel, Duncans, on Wednesday evening, the eleventh annual dinner of the Flockmasters' Association was given. W. H. Hayward, Metchosin, the president of the association, was in the chair. There were present: Ralph Smith, M. P.; Hon. Abraham Smith, United States consul, Victoria, B. C.; J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; T. R. Palmer, inspector of fruits; Captain Barkley, grandson of the Admiral who discovered Barkley Sound; C. T. Corfield; W. H. Hadwen, secretary of the association, and about fifty others.

The doors between the dining room of the hotel and the parlor had been thrown open for the occasion, and Mrs. A. F. Clarke, an accomplished pianist, enlivened the proceedings with a very choice selection of music. The dining-room was decorated for the occasion with fir branches and immense ensigns. In honor of the American consul, the Stars and Stripes were included. In the centre of the decorations there was a magnificent sheep's head, a Leicester ram, the coat of arms, so to speak, of the association. Mr. C. J. Fulk, the genial proprietor of the Quamichan, proved quite worthy of the task entrusted to him by the officials of the Flockmasters' Association.

After the toast "The King," had been duly honored, Secretary Hadwen read letters of regret from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, the Attorney-General, the Minister of Mines, the Provincial Secretary, the Minister of Finance and Hon. Senator Templeman.

The chairman, W. H. Hayward, then proposed the toast, "The President of the United States," coupling with the toast the name of his neighbor, Hon. Abraham Smith.

Replying, Mr. Smith thanked the assembled guests for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, and said he did not know before tonight that President Hayward had been promoted from the legislature to the Flockmasters' Association. It was, he said, a long step forward undoubtedly, and that he ought to feel highly honored sitting between two Smiths—himself and the Hon. Ralph. He told how pleased he was to have his station in British Columbia, and stated that he had an offer to go to Valparaiso, "but," he said, "I know a good thing when I have it." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Seymour Hadwen sang "You Stay in Your Own Back Yard."

The chairman then proposed the toast, "The Army and Navy." In speaking to this toast, Mr. Hayward remarked that there was no spot anywhere on earth where the navy and army were where the people spent less for them and got more for keeping them than on Vancouver Island.

Captain Barkley replying, thanked the association for the honor they had done him, and remarked that on account of the growth of the British Empire, the navy was getting more and more necessary. He said he hoped the time would soon come when Canada would do as New Zealand is doing, viz., donate an annual sum towards Imperial defence. He spoke of the spirit of the men of the forces, and said he was sure they were as brave today as they ever were.

A. Wheeler sang "The Village Blacksmith."

The chairman then proposed the toast, "The Dominion and Provincial Legislatures."

Ralph Smith, M. P., responding, thanked the guests for the compliment paid him, and remarked that this was the first time on three invitations that he had been able to avail himself of the association's courtesy. Speaking of the provincial legislature, he said that he thoroughly believed that the time had now arrived when the province would start on an era of good legislation and would benefit, he was sure, by very many expensive lessons. He referred to the great campaign being waged by Joseph Chamberlain, and he said that though at present it was purely an old country question, it would not be long before it would come before the Canadian public.

Mr. Pat Deasy sang very acceptably "The Little Boys in Blue." In response to an encore he sang "Mandy Lee."

Mr. Shopland proposed the toast, "The Flockmasters' Association."

Mr. Hadwen, the secretary, responding, gave a history of the association, and told how the association was started to protect the flocks against wild animals and Indian dogs, left behind by the Indians when they go fishing. The improvement in the flocks in the district has been very much marked. He spoke of the increased panther bounty through the efforts of the association. The association has now, he said, twenty-three pure-bred rams in the district, and the association has been one eminently suited to the needs of the district. There is still some sheep stealing, and he hoped that the waters would be better patrolled in future. He called that fact to Mr. Ralph Smith's notice. He put forward a useful suggestion that the association include swine and swine breeding in its programme.

Hon. A. Smith, called for a song, replied by singing, "As Grant Goes Marching On," the guests joining in the chorus.

Mr. Norcross proposed the health of "The chairman, our president." He paid Mr. Hayward a warm tribute, and complimented him on being instrumental in getting a better trespass and game act passed at one of the sessions of the late legislature. Mr. Norcross made a most happy speech and his remarks elicited roars of laughter.

Mr. Hayward replying thanked Mr. Norcross and the guests for the very kind way the toast had been received. He stated that he appreciated keenly the honor the association had done him by electing him as their president. He would do all he could as president to promote the interests of the association.

The next toast was the agricultural interests of British Columbia, and the president in proposing the toast coupled with it the name of J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture.

Responding, Mr. Anderson read the following figures which he said he had taken from the report of the department which would be published in a few days:

The imports of agricultural products from all parts for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1902, amounted to over $6,000,000, being over $500,000 in excess of the last statistical report. Of this imported from other countries $2,600,000 including duty, and from other provinces $3,400,000. Included in the above were 52,787 head of sheep from other countries valued at $148,396, duty on same $26,679; 4,007 head from other provinces valued at $11,420; mutton from other countries, 237,968 pounds, value $10,186; duty on same, $3,565; total, $203,246.

Mutton from other provinces is included with beef. Not included in the above were four head of pure bred stock, duty free, value $50, and Mr. Anderson remarked that if the four were only worth $50 they could not be very good stock. Mr. Anderson then read a description of the improved Leicester breed.

Mr. Anderson concluded by suggesting that the association might very well now extend its operations to the mainland.

Mr. Shakespeare sang "My Dear Old Dutch" in splendid style. The chairman then proposed the toast the "Fruit Growing Industry of Cowichan," and coupled with the toast the name of Mr. R. M. Palmer.

Mr. Palmer responding stated that generally speaking the fruit industry is in a flourishing condition. Years ago local consumers imported largely from the United States. Now British Columbia growers supplied the local market and shipped large quantities to the natural market of British Columbia, viz. the Northwest territories. The export of fruit this year is worth $250,000, quite a good showing considering that British Columbia imports so much other produce. Continuing he stated that this could be largely augmented. During three months this fall the C. P. R. took 150 cars of fruit exported from British Columbia. Speaking of the C. P. R. he stated that that company was alive to the need of better terms and were fully alive to the large business to be gotten from British Columbia shippers. British Columbia shippers were getting better prices than either Ontario or California fruit growers. The local markets just today are glutted with improperly packed fruit, which he added should never have been shipped, but fed to sheep. He thanked the association for the honor they had paid him in asking him to respond to this toast.

Mr. Henry Evans was then called on for a song and sang "Swinging in the Lane."

The next toast was Cowichan district and its resources, and coupled with it was Mr. Harry Smith.

Mr. Smith replying said it gave him much pleasure to reply to this toast. He said there was no better valley in the province than the Cowichan valley, and told of the benefits the mines had been to the district.

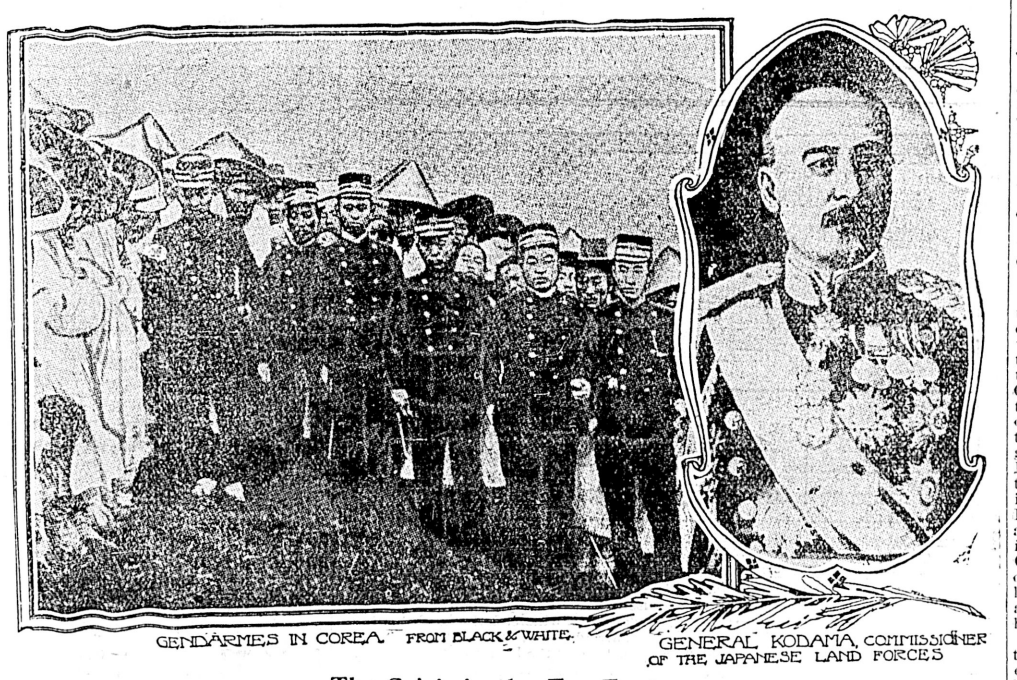
Mr. Pat Deasy sang a comic song.

In response to the toast "Our Guests," Hon. A. Smith made a very suitable response.

A. Wheeler sang "The Bellringer."

The toast "The Press" was proposed by the chairman and responded to by A. Wheeler.

The final toast, "Our Host," was responded to by Mr. Tulk, the proprietor of the Quamichan hotel. A few more songs were sung and a splendid evening's enjoyment was brought to a close by singing the national anthem.



GENDARMES IN COREA FROM BLACK & WHITE.

GENERAL KODAMA, COMMISSIONER OF THE JAPANESE LAND FORCES

The Crisis in the Far East.

Exciting Career of Daughter Of Jerome Bonaparte

Paris Letter: Fast express trains from all parts of Europe carried recently to Paris a strangely assorted set of personages.

From his garrison at Tiflis there came hastening the Major-General Louis Napoleon, of the Russian army. From her chateau in the north of Italy came the pious Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel. (It was the first time she had set foot in Paris since 1870.) From the yacht of Count Primoli, in the Adriatic, hastened the aged ex-Empress Eugenie. From Brussels came the confidential secretary of Prince Victor, the exiled Bonaparte pretender. And from many another point came hurrying the representatives of many exalted names.

They all met at the bedside of an aged lady with a broken femur bone, the famous Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, who, previously to his union with her mother, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, had married Miss. Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. When a lady of her advanced age of eighty-three years falls and breaks her femur there is little hope of final recovery. Though now reported doing well, the Princess Mathilde may have passed away before these lines are printed. So they hastened to her bedside, worldly plotters, saintly dwellers in retirement, her most ancient enemy, and all those who have felt their cause upheld for the past sixty years, both in failure and success, with varied motives. She has last counsels to give, secrets to reveal, a great fortune to divide * * * and a soul to save! Clothilde, at least, came for this last.

HER EARLY LIFE.

Here is an ancient dame, who, as an infant, received a gold mug and a coral biting ring from her illustrious uncle, Napoleon I., shortly before his death at St. Helena. The great emperor had never been willing to recognize her father's previous marriage with Miss Patterson, and as a reward for Jerome's obedience in quitting her the emperor had married him to the Wurtembourg princess and set him on her throne. Born in exile at Trieste, Mathilde, daughter of that bigamous desertion of the American wife, grew to a beautiful young woman, who at marriageable age was on the point of being betrothed to her first cousin, Louis Napoleon, who afterward became Napoleon III.

He who was to become Napoleon III. was at that period a needy adventurer, mixing himself up with Italian secret societies, in and out of political prisons, or taking refuge in England or the United States—where, at Bordentown, N. J., he was so poor that he could not pay for a farmer's pig he shot by accident while gunning for rabbits.

When Mathilde was 20 years of age, therefore, in the year 1840, she was married to the eccentric and immensely rich Prince Anatole Demidoff. As the lady was a Catholic, this marriage offended the Czar Nicholas, who cut off Demidoff with all connection with Russia. Great stories are told of the half-savage character of this Tartar-Cossack prince, who was nevertheless one of the greatest patrons of art of the nineteenth century. He and Mathilde managed to live together for five years, after which there was a separation and divorce. Demidoff bought an Italian title, and as the Prince of San Donato made the great art collection so well known under that name in Florence to all American tourists and colonists.

HER GREAT WEALTH.

Mathilde was now free. She had already a fortune of her own, part from her Wurtembourg mother and part from old Jerome, her father, who, though a money spender, had also been a money gatherer. When Demidoff died more came from him; though that is a matter that has always been wrapped in mystery. It is sufficient that Mathilde has always been known as an extremely wealthy lady.

Immediately after her divorce she began ostensibly patronizing art and letters in Paris—while in reality plotting with all her heart and great ability for the return of the Napoleonic family to power.

As a patron of art and letters her salon has been famous ever since. In 1849, when all her plans succeeded so wonderfully, and the revolution brought her cousin Louis Napoleon to the position of prince-president, she presided in his household, and she continued to do this during the first years of his empire. Yet at this time, when she had fully justified all her ambitions for the family, it is said she had the bitterness to vainly regret not having married her cousin Louis when he was a poor adventurer; now she was prevented from thinking of such a union by the grim fact that her divorce from Demidoff, for the difficulties it would have created for the young empire with the religious and conservative portion of the French people made it impossible to be thought of.

Mathilde ruled in her cousin's court in the anomalous quality of divorced-widow-cousin to the emperor until Napoleon the Third espoused Eugenie. From the first she was the determined enemy of "The Spaniard," as the young empress was called—in imitation of the nickname of "The Austrian," that had under similar circumstances been given to Marie Antoinette. Her party was always in opposition to "the party of the empress," and this continued until the fall of the empire after the Franco-Prussian war.

When Napoleon III. fell a prisoner at Sedan, Eugene in Paris still represented the established government, and had it not been for the long-continued work of this party against her she might have been allowed to continue, to negotiate for the liberation of the emperor, and for a much more favorable peace than that afterward obtained by the new unorganized republic.

The empire fell. Mathilde's beloved cousin, Napoleon III., died in exile, and Eugenie, after seeing her son and his heir, the prince imperial, killed in South Africa, lived a hopeless widow with no further interest in the fortunes of the family. It is said that Mathilde bitterly repented that her feminine enmity should have so aided to sidetrack the cause to which she had, in reality, devoted her immense abilities; and thenceforth, during all these later years of the decay of the Bonapartes, it has been the Princess Mathilde who has kept together the few remnants of their hopes. When Taine, the historian, began disclosing the weakness of the great Napoleon in his work on the revolution, Mathilde sent him her P. P. C. cards—to notify him not to appear at her salon, of which he had been one of the ornaments during years.

BONAPARTIST PLOTTING.

This Paris salon of the Princess Mathilde has always been the centre of the Bonapartist plotting. Of late years the wonderful old lady openly renounced all hopes of the nominal head of the family Prince Victor, eldest son of Plon-Plon and Clothilde, and her own nephew. This Victor, living in ignoble ease in Brussels, with a family he could not bring with him to a throne, has merely served, in Mathilde's estimation, to stand as a dog-in-the-manger in the way of the fortunes of her favorite, Victor's brother the dashing Russian major-general, Louis Napoleon, commanding the guards of the empress, who came hastening from Tiflis to her bedside.

For years Mathilde continued plotting, seemingly in vain. Then, with the breaking out of the Dreyfus affair, a great opportunity seemed open to her. She perceived in the strangely mixed "party of circumstance" of the nationalists a chance for one of these her nephews.

"The niece of Napoleon I pinned to her corsage the cocarde of the grumblers" and started in with Coppe, Houssaye, de Vogue, Vandal, Barres, the aristocrats of the academy, and all the old drumbeaters of the Napoleonic party, to upset the republic.

But—Prince Victor would not budge. He would say neither yes nor no. He kept both enemies and friends alike engaged in guessing—until the exposition of 1900 came to occupy the public attention, and make a queer kind of temporary peace. "We must not spoil the exposition," said French business men.

"If they were to offer my brother Victor the throne of France on a silver plate he would begin by looking under the plate for a plot or trick against him," Louis is reported to have said at this epoch.

"In order to embark we must first disembark," were the now historic words of old Mathilde. Immediately on the failure of one plot she built another. She always preferred Louis. Now she said:

WORKING FOR LOUIS.

"If Victor will not move, then Louis shall." So she began pushing Louis. She gave out that he was to be her sole heir. Now rumor has it that the Demidoffs have paid her annually since 1845 a pension of 200,000 francs, and that the aggregate of all these sums have always drawn interest as a kind of fund she has been keeping in reserve for the party. She has, also, all that she has saved out of her own great fortune; she possesses in her own right the palace in the Rue de Berri, filled from cellar to garret with paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac, furniture and tapestries; a collection of incomparable jewels, in which is to be found the famous necklace of three rows of pearls presented by Napoleon I. to Catherine of Wurtemburg, her mother, and the noble chateau at Enghein, on the outskirts of Paris, where she now lies ill. Such a fortune might well "stake," no matter what imperial pretender.

When Victor, in his soft nest at Brussels, heard of this plan he was furious with jealousy. Yet he only brooded, contenting himself for the rest with quietly gathering to him such of the Napoleonic party as allowed themselves to dwell on the theory that no good could come from a split in their ranks.

ALL PLANS BALKED.

Still Victor made no move, until Mathilde—as the crowning triumph of her old age—found a wife for Louis, a wife who could help him on to the imperial throne of France. This was none less than that statuesque young Juno, the Grande Duchess Helene, daughter of the Garnd Duke Vladimir, and sister of our guest of last year, Boris. How near the project was to succeeding, and how great was the Russian encouragement of Louis, may be gathered from the fact that at the breaking out of the Dreyfus imbroglio he was but a colonel in the Russian army. Well, while in Brussels absent from his regiment, and conspiring against the French republic, the Czar actually promoted this same Colonel Louis to be major-general, over the heads of eighty colonels of the Russian army. What act, even of a Czar, could be more significant?

The aged Mathilde thrilled at the thought of success after all those years of waiting. Then, in Brussels, Victor heard of the engagement.

"Louis shall not marry her!" he cried.

"How will you prevent?" they asked.

"I will marry her myself," he exclaimed in a fury of resentment.

He did not marry her; and this spring, as you know, she was married to another. But Prince Victor's venomous opposition, when it took the form of a proposal for the lady's hand, as well as a refusal to move down and out of the position of the head of the house, proved sufficient to balk all these fine plans for Louis. Victor, as pretender and chief of the Bonapartes, could defusing him the Czar's advisers were against the marriage with his younger brother.

So, once again, Mathilde saw her schemes ruined. In the past two years she has made others. As she now lies, a very aged woman, on her dangerous bed of pain, a mixed company gathers round her. Eugenie, her ancient enemy, comes to forgive her. Clothilde, her pious sister-in-law, speaks to her of her soul.

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"Domestic Science," The Ladies' Gazette

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'Phone 718. 100 Douglas Street.

ALTERATION SALE
The present premises being too small for our increasing business, arrangements have been made to more than double their capacity. The alterations will commence early in the new year. It will be necessary to realize upon the stock and greatly reduce it before alterations commence. Now is the time when this can be done. A general reduction in prices goes into effect today, and will continue during December.
BARGAINS—FOR XMAS—BARGAINS
A. P. BLYTH,
Jeweler and Optician.
65 and 67 Fort St. Near Douglas.

TALE OF KOOTENAIS

BY J. JOHNSTON.

At the request of a few friends and members of the S. P. C. A., asking me to continue the narrative that I promised in the first paper, I have much pleasure in acceding to their wishes; hence the following: Before proceeding with the story I may say that a gentleman has wrote to me concerning one or man has written to me concerning one or two items—the name of the horse and what is meant by a "Spanish circle?" I shall reply here. As to the first, the horse alluded to and the subject of the sketch was named "Nellie," which I considered rather pretty until the little affair on the banks of the Columbia. I thought then for a short time that it would have been more appropriate had she been called "Helen Josephine." The next item, the "Spanish circle" means that when you are trying to go into the saddle the animal keeps making a circle, often kicking vigorously, but there is no danger so long as one keeps inside or centre pivot—but let this position be reversed and the horse the pivot—you will only make about one or two circles then its "Good-bye John" when you fly off at a tangent, and then you may consider yourself fortunate if you do not receive a gentle reminder from the horse that will enable you to see stars. With this brief explanation of the foregoing, I will now continue the story.

When I had completed a few trips to and from Kootenay, I had every confidence in the good conduct of my little sorrel Nellie, although inclined to be lively and frisky at times showing considerable spirit, which I rather appreciated. Having several quiet animals, to me this was a pleasant change, and she had two good qualities, she was neither vicious or difficult for me to approach; but I always cautioned a stranger to keep a respectful distance from her heels for if anything would get in their way she was liable to throw them around promiscuously. I came to the conclusion that I should like to have some one else ride just to see how she would act and whether she had got over her tantrums when the wished for opportunity soon arrived. At Rock Creek one morning when I was preparing to leave, my pack horse slipped his halter and strayed out to grass. I saddled my sorrel, and offered an Indian a quarter to go and bring him in. He started off, but that was about as far as he got. She kicked and jumped to such an extent that the saddle turned and spilled the rider on the ground. As soon as I could I caught her, and told the Indian that he could not ride, which seemed to annoy him, when he offered to put up $5 if I would take the saddle off and let him ride Indian fashion. I did not agree as to any money proposition, but thought that I should accommodate him. He then mounted, when she kicked and plunged until she got down to the creek, and whether by intent or accident she slipped off some rocks and rolled into the water, the Indian still clinging to her. I arrived on the scene just in time to catch her before she got away, and when the rider appeared he looked as if he had gone through the bedrock flume, which was over half a mile long. A few Indians were around the store, and when the rider came up began to laugh and chaff him. I rather pitied the poor fellow in his plight, for he certainly looked miserable. He did not have much clothing on when he started, and what was left was torn and drenched. The trader remarked that he looked as if he had arrived from Hel-ena Montana in a thunderstorm. I thought that I would get back at the Indians who were still laughing at the rider. I offered any one in the party 50c. if he would go and bring in my pack horse, taking mine, but not one would accept my offer. I did not intend they should—the laugh this time was in favor of the defeated rider. An Indian finally brought him in, but by using his own pony. Before starting I offered her a feed of oats, but she would not eat. I then tried an apple, her favorite food, and for the first time she refused, and I could see that she was thoroughly angered. I then regretted that I had allowed the Indian to ride, I led her for three or four miles to the upper crossing on Rock Creek, not caring (daring) to ride this morning, as I expected a second edition of the Columbia affair; this time she was master of the situation. I had but little trouble in getting into the saddle, and was particularly careful to ride her both up and down hill, and done my best to soothe her anger, but to little purpose. She sulked all day. At Kruger's, Osoyoos Lake, a little dog snapped at her heels. I could observe her look around with a wicked eye, draw herself up, and I knew what was coming, when she let drive with both hindfeet sending the dog in the air. When he struck ground he yelped and limped, and was carried into the house. I left both horses at Allison's until I should return from Victoria. On my next, and last trip of the season to Kootenay something happened which for a short time looked serious. I was held up on the trail by two Indians, the only occurrence of the kind that I experienced during all my travels. On Lower Kettle River, five or six miles from old Colville, there is a cut-off trail to the Columbia. I usually went over this route to shorten distance; there was a ravine to cross which was swampy. I drove my pack horse ahead and led the other. On ascending a short, steep hill I had just reached the eminence on a little plateau when I heard a noise as of cattle stampeding. Looking up I saw an Indian hold up my pack horse in front. In an instant after a horse came between us, and when I turned around the rider, an Indian, pointed a gun at me so close to my face that I am not yet quite certain but that it struck me slightly. Whether the gun was loaded or not I could not say, and I certainly did not inquire. For a moment, I must admit, that I was bewildered; not realizing the situation nor expecting any such occurrence. When I had time to think I knew there was but one way out of the difficulty, and that was to show a bold front to the Indians. My only fear was that my horses would stampede. The aggressor demanded tobacco, whiskey, chickamen, (money), from me in a loud voice, still holding me covered with the gun, and I could see that he was three parts intoxicated and could hardly ride his horse. They were both in paint and feathers. I answered that I should give him what he wished. Was it fate or just an ordinary incident? This day was the only time that I had my pistol on the pack horse. In riding it was in my way, and I put it on the pack and lashed it securely with the pack rope. I determined to obtain it and do the best I could. I had always relied upon this pistol being an excellent weapon and its fine accurate, and I knew that I could depend upon its action. It having stood my friend on several occasions. I still held my sorrel with difficulty, and led her up to the packer, and endeavored to get the weapon without cutting the rope. In trying to extricate it I had to be careful that the hammer should not get caught and be discharged, thereby probably causing both horses to stampede, and injure the packer. I finally managed to pull it out carefully and although I knew I had but little chance with two Indians, they having me at such a disadvantage I turned about to face whatever it might be, when I saw both Indians galloping off as fast as their horses could carry them, fully a hundred yards away. Seeing that they were gone, I sent after them a shout of defiance that echoed from the hills, and made my horses still more restless. When the sorrel became a little quiet, she turned about and looked at me for a moment or two as if she would inquire what was the matter, or what I meant by such conduct. After this occurrence I stood irresolute, not knowing exactly what to do next. I was just in the state of mind to feel disappointed in not having an encounter of some kind, and was fully prepared to defend the place against all comers, and anxiously waited for some one to come and drive me off. I became suddenly imbued with that warlike spirit that I had acquired while serving under the colors as a member of No. 2 Co., Victoria Rifles. In military parlance—I held the hill, repelling the assault of the invaders by a successful bluff, and in my ardor defying everything for miles around, and the whole Kettle tribe in particular. The Indians were now about five miles away, so I concluded to get into the saddle, my sorrel being so restless that I could scarcely hold her, and I had considerable difficulty in mounting. This seemed to please me, and I patted her on this account. I searched all over the valley with my eye for something living, but I could not find either man or animal, not even a bird. I believe that if anybody had appeared suddenly upon the scene I should have held them up. I was so eager for an affair of some kind. (The Indians were now about 10 miles away.) Both my horses were becoming restless; the sorrel was making a circle and I knew what that meant; I had been there before. So I gathered in the packer and resumed the trip, stopping at a small creek where a good drink of water and a rest reduced my temperature to its ordinary condition, and had the same soothing effect upon the horses. I then began to consider and reflect that the safest and best way to become an Indian fighter can be found in the perusal of a dime novel. After all, I don't think that the Indians intended to do me a serious injury; they were only carrying a little game of bluff, but failed—mine was more successful. They were intoxicated, and perhaps not responsible for their actions, and therein lay the only danger. I went down the Columbia River trail to old Colville, and left both my horses at the Indian village—the only occupants of the place was a cultus looking Indian and his wife and two old women. These were the whole tribe that I had defied, and I could not help but smile. The balance of the tribe was about fifty miles away hunting and berrying, except the two braves that I ran up against—or who ran against me. In relating the story afterwards to some officers at the fort, I left this part out. I crossed the river to the post, and was explaining the incident to the trader when an officer and a party of soldiers U. S. A. came riding into the place looking after some deserters. The captain as the men called him, listened to my account of the affair with the Indians, and when I had finished he offered to send his men out and bring them into the fort and punish them, if I would only give the order. This incident ocurred on the Kettle Indian reservation, which was under military law. I thanked the officer very kindly for his proffered service, but would not assent, giving as my reason there was no injury done, and as I was constantly traveling amongst these people I thought it better discretion to let the incident pass, and remain on friendly terms with the Indians. For had I given this order I should have made enemies amongst all the tribes on the route; then my life would have assuredly been in jeopardy. While I was speaking with the captain I observed the trader shake his head at me, and I knew that he did not want the Indians caught. I also guessed pretty well where they obtained their liquor. When I gave this decision to the officer I thought that he appeared displeased—for chasing Indians was a pleasant pastime for the soldiers, and relieved the monotony of camp life. He intimated that I rather feared the Indians than otherwise, and said this in such a manner that I was a little nettled. I replied that they were all friendly toward me as far as I could judge. While traveling through their country I had always treated them justly, paying them promptly for any indebtedness which I might have incurred, and therefore had no occasion for fear. I furthermore added that I never turned my back to an Indian as a friend or as a foe either if he preferred me in that capacity—the necessity making it imperative. I said this with some emphasis, when he seemed satisfied with my answer. The soldiers I could see were anxious to cross the river, and I feared that they intended to capture the Indians if they could, which would have detained me several days had they succeeded. As the season was drawing to a close, and the snow flying on the mountains, I had no time to lose. I gave the captain the information that I had met a deserter that morning on the trail riding a mule and by the present time he had crossed the boundary line, and was some distance in British territory. Hearing this from me the party concluded to return to their quarters at the garrison. This ended the incident for the present. The trader at the post wanted me to take a package of seeds to Kootenay, weighing about 50 or 60 pounds, offering a good sum for their carriage. I hired a horse from the only Indian in the place, the one already referred to taking the owner with me, paying him $20 to cross me over to Kootenay River. This Indian had but little to say in making the bargain, but referred me to his wife, who certainly made up in conversation what he was lacking, and I could clearly see she was the leading spirit in the family. She gave her husband a large cotton handkerchief, and told me to tie the money in the corner, then have him tie it around his body; if this was not done he undoubtedly would lose it. I promised that I would carry out her instructions to the letter. Nothing particular happened on the trail worth mentioning, except that the Indian was rather cultus (no good) out of his element and helpless away from home. Although I was only a few hours at Colville this Indian and the shepherds knew of my unpleasant meeting with the Indians; he even told me their names, and what part of the country I could find them in. In this however he was mistaken, but once question an Indian's veracity, and he ceases to give you information upon any subject—they being very sensitive upon this point. I concluded to let the matter drop, and perhaps chance would throw me in their way at some future time. In this I was correct. I could see that this Indian's wife had sufficient cause for giving me instructions in regard to the safety of the money, for he was careless and lazy, but his horse was gentle and strong and a good roadster and that is what I required. When we reached the summit of the Sheppard Mountain, he was continually in dread of meeting a Kootenay Indian, this being their hunting grounds. Having drawn my attention to some stones placed one upon another on the summit which was their dividing line. When we arrived at the Kootenay River, I crossed my horses on the ferry, and his trip was completed. I asked him for his handkerchief, which he gave me. I sewed the $20 piece in the corner securely, folded it about three or four inches wide and tied it around him tightly so he should not lose it, and in order to impress upon him to be careful I said that if he removed it before he got home to his wife I should annihilate him. Whether it was the word I used or the manner it was said he seemed alarmed, and this had just the effect that I wished. I don't think he ever heard the word before, but I believe he thought it was something dreadful. I was congratulating myself how well I had managed this business when the rascal very cooly offered to swap the coin for my pistol. He had seen me shoot several grouse, and admired the weapon. I again renewed my instructions in more forcible language what I should do to him if he failed to follow my instructions. I could observe that he was becoming restless and wanted to get away. I divided food with him, and gave him the last grouse I shot, and told him to hurry home; not to stop on the way, and to take the money safely to his wife. This time I threatened to murder him if he failed to carry out my orders. I had no intention whatever to do him any injury; and why all this trouble. It was just an act of consideration towards his wife, because I could see that he was not to be trusted. There was also the fear that he would gamble or purchase liquor on the way, and as I had promised his wife to superintend the matter I was anxious that he would carry the money home safely. I shook hands with him, and we parted company. I had but little food when I divided with the Indian, depending on my pistol for game. I was nearly 100 miles from Kootenay, and not a settler nearer than Galbraith's ferry. I only obtained one grouse during the time that deserves a passing notice. Near the Moojie bridge there is a nice camp, and a little good grass, and I stopped to give my horses a rest and make a pot of tea. This was all I had, and I was at least fifteen miles from Joseph's prairie, where there might be some one camping. I was just in the act of taking my canteenas off the saddle when I heard the flutter of a bird close to me, then I saw a grouse fly past and alight on a log, and although some distance for a pistol I aimed and fired and the bird fell off the log dead, shot through the body. Instead of tea I had grouse for lunch, but no salt, yet I thought it was the nicest food that I had ever tasted. On my last trip out I left my pack horse and only brought my sorrel, as I wanted to travel quickly, the snow falling on the mountain. I crossed the Columbia at Sheppard on the evening of the fourth day out from Kootenay; said to be 175 miles, and this with over a foot of snow on the summit for four or five miles. I did not have to urge my horse forward once, she being anxious to travel. In going from Sheppard to Colville I concluded to call upon the Indian woman where I hired the horse, and although out of my way a short distance I was anxious to ascertain if her husband had brought home the money safely. As soon as she beheld me she commenced laughing boisterously. When she tried to speak it was so incoherent that I could not understand a word she said. I certainly did not like this greeting, and thought that I was entitled to some consideration in my efforts to send her husband and money as I hoped back securely. After a time she managed to say that her husband was "wake siyat mamloose" (nearly dead or dying) and laugh again. I knew that an Indian betimes has a high sense of humor, and is fond of a joke, but I thought this both a strange and serious matter for such hilarity. It might be just possible that the thought of becoming a widow in the prospective had induced this merriment. I knew quite a number of Indian customs, but this was certainly a new one. Being nearly out of patience with this woman I was about to turn and leave when I observed her husband approaching carrying a stick of wood. As soon as he observed me, he dropped the stick and made as I thought for the woods. When his wife called him back. I could not yet understand why she was so amused nor comprehend exactly what they said, but I gleaned sufficient from her to know that she got the money, and then she would laugh again. There was something about the handkerchief and "mamloose" that I thought her husband had attempted to hang himself, the usual mode of suicide amongst the Indians. He certainly looked ill, but I did not inquire the cause. Not seeing the ferry I crossed over to Colville in a canoe. After the usual greeting by the trader he told me that I had better look out for my scalp, as an Indian came nearly dying following my directions—the one that went with me to Kootenay River. He explained the circumstances by saying the handkerchief that I tied around the Indian had become tightened to such an extent that he arrived home seriously ill, and was laid up for a week. He did not remove it when he felt ill, but said he was afraid to do so, as I had threatened to murder him if he interfered with it before he returned home. I was sorry for the poor fellow being made ill because he followed my instructions so closely; I never thought of an occurrence of this kind, and if I had it would have been more likely the other way about. I crossed the river for my horse, when I met this lady still laughing and I could not resist in joining, but her husband never changed countenance. Perhaps he did not see where the laugh came in. We had quite a pow-wow, and shook hands all round, after giving the Indian a paper at his request recommending him to the traveling public as a most diligent, honest and faithful servant. This was just a trifle overdrawn, but being a custom amongst the Indians I could not very well refuse, besides I owed him some compensation for his illness. There were no postal cards in those days, so I wrote the letter with a lead pencil, knowing that in a short time it would become obliterated and relieve me of considerable responsibility. The ferry boat arriving I crossed my horse, and she being tired traveling all season I left her at the H. B. Co. post for the winter, with strict injunctions that no person be allowed to ride. As I was returning along the drive from the fort to old Colville I met an Indian horseman riding quietly. I thought I had seen this horse before somewhere, he looked a fine animal for a cayoosh. I spoke to the rider in the usual way who returned an answer, and I knew the voice instantly. He was the fellow that had held me up. I did not give him to understand that I knew him when he asked me the question, and I replied in the affirmative, and although not bedecked out in paint and feathers I could safely swear that he was the same Indian. He became very friendly and asked me why I was on foot, and where I was going? I replied that my horse being tired I left it with Mr. Macdonald at the fort, and intended to walk over to Rock Creek, where I had another. As soon as I said this he jumped off his horse quickly, and told me to take his, handing me the reins. This unexpected incident was almost as much a surprise to me as the hold-up, and if the fellow had meant me mischief, I could not have made any defence I was so nonplussed. As soon as I had sufficiently recovered from my surprise I told him that I could not accept his offer as this was my last trip for the season, and I should not return until the spring, whereupon he said that I could give him a paper to Papa Macdonald that he could take mine. To this I positively refused, as I would not loan or exchange little Nellie for any horse in Colville or anywhere else; more especially to an Indian who would be certain to treat her cruelly, as she had been formerly. When I told him that the soldiers wanted me to give the order for his capture and that I refused for I knew he was only potlum (drunk) and did not mean to do me any harm, he insisted again that I take his horse on condition that I should keep his secret and not tell any one we met. He gave me the information as to who had supplied him with liquor, and I made no mistake in my conjecture. I would not take his horse however under any consideration, but seeing he was so willing to atone for his offence I promised to keep his secret and freely forgave him when we shook hands and parted good friends. I never met either of the Indians afterwards, and although I traveled on this route two years longer I never heard anything more of them and the incident was forgotten. I knew sufficient of Indian character not to inquire any further into the affair, as they are quick of perception, and amongst themselves are detectives of the first order. I may finally say that in the foregoing sketches I have alluded to my little horse as Spanish. Although she was half cayoosh and recognized by the settlers as such she did not show this type to any extent. She carried her head proudly and erect, stepped out nobly, was quick in her movements, and had plenty of dash and spirit when required without being unmanageable. I called her little sometimes, not because she was so in the meaning of the word as she was a medium fair size. The word as applied was more of an endearing term and well deserved. I never cared for any one to refer to her as a cayoosh, and resented this as an affront, for the reason that she was far superior to the common cayoosh stock, and outside the American horse was the prettiest looking animal in her class that I had ever beheld while traveling through that part of the country. She always appeared to recognize her name when I said "Nellie," and although I never allowed her to compete in a race she never allowed any horse when along side to pass her for a short distance.

In conclusion I would say that there is some truth in the old saying that "murder will out." I was informed at Colville's that the trouble between my sorrel and the blacksmith was caused by his striking her three or four times on the ribs with the shoeing hammer when she became restless. When I heard this I was so pleased with the manner she resented the injury, by turning everything into the street, including the blacksmith, that I gave her some apples and stroked and patted her calling her pet names. Her superior qualities rose in my estimation to such an extent that $100 of any person's money could not have bought her at that time, and doubtful if at any other, and I resolved further that this blacksmith should never put a shoe on while I owned her. The reader may think that I might have been overtaxing my resources when I invested 25c. in apples for my little sorrel in recognition of her valuable service at the blacksmith's. I obtained these at a farm house in the valley, the settler informing me that there were three articles of produce in the valley that season at 25c. a bushel, oats, apples and potatoes—remarking in an innocent way that they always doubled up on a stranger. The price of whiskey I did not ascertain, but judging from the quantity consumed in the district I should say that it was about the same price, and should have been included in the category. I traveled for a short distance in company with a settler of French descent, who would continually converse about whiskey and horses. I asked him out of curiosity if he ever drank such a liquid as water, and he replied that he had not drank a glass of water in 40 years. His outward appearance indicated that he and water had evidently been strangers for at least half that period. The foregoing are a few of the various incidents that I encountered while traveling with my little sorrel Nellie. There were many others that were not of sufficient importance to merit their publication. I will finally conclude by stating that during the three years that I owned this horse, after our first acquaintance she was always good natured and gentle with me, never attempting to throw me off the saddle. If she had been vicious I am fully convinced that she had been made so like many other horses—by cruel treatment. The only time I ever saw her angry was during the incident at Rock Creek, and the fault was clearly mine on that occasion. I became attached to the animal, and studied her points so carefully that I was conversant with her every movement. She, as many other horses, had a few whims and caprices, but they were of such a pleasant nature that I rather enjoyed these when I came to understand her thoroughly. When leaving the Kootenay route I parted from her with regret, and, although but an animal, I felt that I had bade goodbye to a friend.

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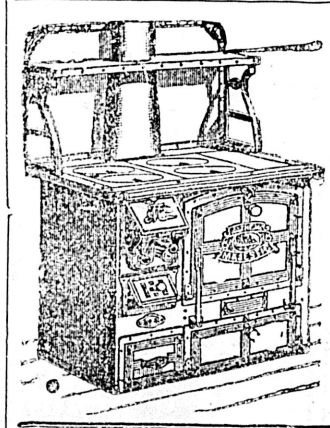
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Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	5:40
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:00	5:00
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:05	4:00
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:41	3:15
Arv. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:03	Lv. 3:00

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